THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 16. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to July 9.

How the Recent Cable Banquet was a Downright Failure.

The Pope's Bull Convening a General Council.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the arrival at New York of the steamship City of Antwerp, we have European dates to July 9.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Recent Cable Banquet Pronounced a Humbug and a Failure.

From the London Army and Navy Gazette.

The international fraternity humbug is going a little too far. It is all very well for Mr. Bright to praise the great nation which occupies North America and these isles as one and the same. But to make a British Secretary of War and a British Admiral supremely ridiculous and uneasy by putting them forward to return thanks for the United States army and the British army, and the United States navy and the British navy, as the two services of both countries, is, to say the least, infelicitously imprudent. Admiral Milne must have remembered on Wednesday night that he was at one time in hourly expectation of a conflict with the U. S. navy, and Sir John Pakington must know that at this very moment no small expense and anxiety are caused in a British province by a menace of invasion from the United States territory, in which a vast number, as we are told, of "West Point graduates" have offered their services. We can afford to be on very good terms with the United States army and the United States navy without making our statesmen and officers appear absurd and unnational. When an American Admiral lately wanted to tickle the ears of the Great Nation with a little oiled feather, he boasted that one of his ships could cross the Atlantic and bombard any of our towns with impunity, and if any Britisher desires to understand how wide is the chasm between the English people on this side of the Atlantic and Mr. Bright's band on the other, he will attend a good Independence Day's speechmaking. Sir John Pakington swallowed his pill like a man. He spoke of the great Union army, and he was wise enough not to speak of the great Confederate army. Admiral Milne, whose swallow is not so capacious, rolled his globule over and over in his mouth, and did not get it down clear at all, but he had some honest laudation for a great sailor, Farragut, whom we can all admire as an American admiral, without returning thanks for him. Mr. Field's banquet was not a success. There were many and some great people, but the pompous frigidity of the "Highland" chairman was enough to kill a picnic, and all the speakers seemed emulous of the chairman's dullness, and were mostly his not easily triumphant rivals. The "United Services" toast was a climax in bad taste. It is not a reason for us to forget our propriety that an Atlantic cable has been laid for commercial purposes, and for the interchange of messages, and we deny Mr. Bright or any philosopher to show how such a work conduces to the peace of the two countries—always except in so far as it adds a body of shareholders to the peace party.

Another Irish Church Demonstration.

It has been decided, in accordance with the wish of a great number of Protestant electors near London, to hold a great demonstration in support of the Established Church in Ireland. Within the past few days it has been arranged to hold this demonstration in the Crystal Palace, and the 17th of August has been named as the day. The committee having charge of the arrangement promise to issue a programme of the proceedings as soon as possible, and invite the assistance of clergymen of local committees.

FRANCE.

The Fourth of July in Paris.

The American Fete of Independence at the Pre-Catelan, Paris, passed over most successfully. The weather, which was very unfavorable in the morning, cleared up after 12 o'clock, and the afternoon was fine. All the principal Americans in Paris were present, and, without distinction of political opinions, fraternized together, General Dix presiding over the day's proceedings. The Rev. Mr. Robinson read the Declaration of Independence, and was loudly cheered. The Rev. Dr. Chapin, of New York, next pronounced an oration suitable to the occasion, and dwelt particularly on the necessity of forgetting all past differences in a general feeling of conciliation. He also asked what flag floated on the Fourth of July, 1776, by the side of the American standard, when American independence was proclaimed? Every one instinctively turned to the tricolor. Never, he added, could the Americans forget that French blood had flowed with that of their own countrymen on the battle-fields on which the independence of the United States had been achieved. The speaker was most enthusiastically and most deservedly applauded. Amusements of all kinds had been organized for both young and old, and a well-provided buffet was done ample justice to. At 9 o'clock a display of fireworks was let off, and immediately after the ball commenced by a quadrille to the music of the "Eli Creve." The number of beautiful women present was extraordinary, and nothing could be more lovely than the dresses. In fact, it was a charming fete.

The Havre Bull Fight.

The Havre, July 5, correspondence of the London *Times* thus describes the great bull-baiting match in the former city:—

Punctually at 4 a flourish of trumpets announced the commencement, when two gawky horsemen, in Spanish costume, on very sorry steeds, came in tugging desperately at the reins, and rode shamblingly up to the Crown box, doing obeisance to the chief local authority, and receiving the key of the bull door, which was flung down to them all bedizened with ribands. There was then another flourish, and the sorry riders made their appearance once more, but this time leading the whole corps of performers—the two mounted *picadors*, the two *espadas*, or *ma adors*, and four *chulos*, or *banderilleros*. The waist of these men wore the regular Andalusian or Figaro costume; their jackets were one blaze of tinsel and spangles; they wore embroidered "smalls" of various colors, stockings, and pumps. The infantry had small pork-pie hats on; they waved long and broad cloaks of scarlet or purple; the mounted men had broad-brimmed hats, and their legs were cased in huge greaves; they brandished a long spear or pole with a short, sharp spike at the end. Their horses were encumbered with the clumsy Morisco saddle, with heavy shovel stirrups. The horses were tall, lank, Spanish jennets, old, but not altogether broken down. They came groping in with bandaged eyes, and appeared hard-mouthed, awkward, and not easily handled. All the eight combatants were soon in their places; the two picadors, one behind the other, with their steeds backing close to the barrier, the other men scattered here and there, with their cloaks on their arms. Again the trumpets gave the signal, the *toril* door was thrown open, and the first bull bounded in. The supply of the cattle, so far away from their native herds, is somewhat scanty, and most of the bulls are old stagers, knowing and wary, acting the fight rather than actually fighting. The consciousness of the helpless condition of these animals, with those round knobs at their horns' ends, has also the effect of inspiring their adversaries with a confidence which degenerates into carelessness, a familiarity which breeds contempt, and takes away not a little of the intensity of the beholders' interest. Under such conditions bull fight becomes sheer bull play. The picadors showed themselves mere bunglers at the outset. The bull rushed at the foremost of them in his headlong career, snuffed the point that was leveled at his shoulder, and, coming to close quarters, attacked the horse from underneath with such impetus as to lift both the animal and his rider bodily, throwing the latter heavily over the horse's ears. Our friend the picador was a stout man, and so cumbered and weighed down by his greaves that on losing his seat he could do nothing but lie like a log, measuring his full length on the sandy floor. At the mercy even of a harmless bull, both man and horse would have fared somewhat indifferently in such a predicament, but the chulos are ready at such junctures; they throw their cloaks up to the very eyes of the infuriated brute; they shout to him, they bewilder him, and engage his attention till his prostrate foe has either leisure to be helped up back again into his seat or to be moved away aching and limping from the scene of his blundering exploit. We had two such falls in the first and second heats. Presently the picadors seemed to mend their fence; they bore the bull's onset on their quivering poles, and upon a first experience of their cruel pokes the animal became shy of them, and turned to other adversaries. The real fun was limited to the swift runs, the daring leaps, and the artful dodges of the chulos. To see the poor bull pausing in the centre of the ring, bullied, bearded, taunted right and left, puzzled to pick out one of his many tormentors; trying half a rush here, a dead set there, helpless as a player at blindman's buff, darting, as he thinks, at a man, only to get at an empty cloak; or, sometimes, running a race with a man; but coming up with him just as the nimble rascal vaults over the barrier—all this must be allowed to be rare sport. It may be varied by the banderillero, standing all alone and without mantle before the bull, holding a barbed dart in each hand, and awaiting the animal as he comes on in his rage, and, while slipping aside in the very nick of time planting the darts in the small of the bull's back, just above the neck, one on each side, the trick being repeated till several pair of darts, flags and wreaths hang on the panting beast, the last darts being *banderillas de fuego*, provided with crackers which go off with an explosion, scaring the bull and maddening him till he bounds like a kid from the ground. Then there is the feat of the cockade, which the most skilful of the troupe sticks between the bull's horns as he passes; there is the leap over the bull's horns as he stoops to toss his antagonist; there is the vaulting over his whole body from head to tail by the aid of a pole; there is the chair, where the chulo sits in wanton mockery and defiance, awaiting the bull at his ease with a pair of darts which he must thrust into the animal's neck before rising.

ROME.

The Pontifical Bull Convoking a General Council of the Catholic Church.

The publication of the Pontifical Bull convoking an Ecumenical Council of the Bishops of the Catholic Church on the 8th of December, 1869, took place on the 30th ult., in the atrium of the Vatican Basilica. The following are extracts from the document:—

It is already known and manifest to all how horrible a tempest now agitates the Church, and what grievous ills afflict society. The Catholic Church, her salutary doctrine, her venerated power, and the supreme authority of this Apostolic See are opposed and set at naught by the bitter enemies of God and man. All sacred things are contemned, ecclesiastical property is plundered, bishops and honored men attached to the divine ministry, and men distinguished for their Catholic sentiments are troubled in every way, and religious families suppressed. Impious books of every kind, pestilent journals, and multitudinous and most pernicious sects are spread abroad on all sides. The education of the unhappy young is nearly everywhere withdrawn from the clergy, and, what is worse, is in many places confided to masters of impiety and error. Thus, to our poignant grief, and that of all good men, and with miscnief to souls that can never be sufficiently deplored, impiety and corruption of manners have everywhere propagated themselves, and there prevails an unbridled license and a contagion of depraved opinions of all kinds and all vices and immoralities, and so great a violation of divine and human laws, that not only our most holy religion, but human society also, is thereby miserably disturbed and afflicted. In the heavy accumulation of calamities whereby our heart is oppressed, the supreme pastoral charge confided to us requires that we should ever increasingly exert our strength to repair the ruin of the Church, to heal the souls of the Lord's flock, and to repel the assaults and fatal attempts of those who strive to uproot from their foundation, if that were possible, both the Church and civil society. And truly, by the help of God, from the commencement of our Pontificate, we, conscious of our solemn obligation, have never ceased to raise our voice in our consistorial allocutions and Apostolic letters, and to defend constantly by every effort the cause of God and His holy Church confided to us by the Lord Christ, to uphold the rights of this Apostolic See, and of justice and truth, and to unmask the insidious devices of its enemies, to condemn errors and false doctrines, to prescribe impious acts, and to watch over and provide the salvation of all the Lord's flock. And following the practice of our illustrious predecessors, we have deemed it opportune to assemble a General Council, which we have already long desired, of all our venerable brethren, the bishops of the whole Catholic World, who are now called to take part in our solicitude. All these things have to be most carefully examined and regulated in this Ecumenical Council, more particularly with regard to all that in these evil times concerns the greater glory of God, the integrity of the faith, the respect for divine worship, and the eternal salvation of men, the discipline of the orders of the clergy, and their solid and salutary training, the observance of ecclesiastical laws, and the amelioration of manners, the education of Christian youth, and the peace and concord of all. And, further, the Council must seek, by anxious study that, by the help of God, all ills may be redeemed from civil society; that erring wanderers may be led back into the right way of truth, and that vice and error may be eliminated our august religion and her salutary doctrine may everywhere be quickened by fresh life, and may still further extend their influence, and thus piety, honesty, probity, justice, charity, and all the Christian virtues may gather strength and flourish, to the great benefit of human society. None can ever deny that the strength of the Catholic Church and her doctrine does not alone regard the eternal salvation of men, but is essential also to the temporal welfare of peoples, and to their real prosperity, order, and tranquility, and even to the progress and solidity of human science—as the annals of sacred and profane history clearly prove by a series of splendid facts, and still constantly demonstrate. We cherish the hope that God, in whose hand are the hearts of men, showing Himself favorable to our desire, may grant that by his ineffable mercy and grace all the supreme princes and governors, more especially Catholics of all nations growing daily more conscious of the immense benefits which human society derives from the Catholic Church, and knowing that the Church is the most stable foundation of empires and kingdoms, not only will not impede our venerable brethren, the bishops, and others, from attending this Council, but will rather aid and favor this object, and cooperate zealously as becomes Catholic princes in all that may result to the greater glory of God, and the benefit of this Council. No man will be at liberty to oppose or rashly contravene this our indiction, announcement, convocation, statute, decree, command, precept, and invitation; and if any shall attempt this, let him know that he will incur the wrath of Almighty God, and his blessed Apostles, Peter and Paul.

Miscellaneous News.

New disturbances had taken place in the Southern Tyrol and principally at Roveredo, where there has been a bloody conflict between Austrian soldiers and Italian workmen.

An aide de camp general of the Emperor of Russia had arrived at Berlin to arrange about the interview which is to take place shortly in Prussia between the Emperors of France and Russia and the King of Prussia. Count Bismark's health was satisfactorily progressing.

On July 8 the Prussian High Court of Justice passed sentence *in contumacium* upon the Count Platen Hallerming, Minister for Foreign Affairs to the ex-King of Hanover, arraigned for high treason. The accused was condemned in his absence to fifteen years' imprisonment in the House of Correction, and ten years' surveillance by the police.

It is stated that the Servian Government intends to request from Austria the extradition of Prince Alexander Karageorgevitch, who is charged with complicity in the late conspiracy.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

The Weather—Saal Berith—Heavy Bank Robbery—A Fatal Mistake—Bateman's New Opera.

NEW YORK, July 20.—At any other time than the present, yesterday would have been called a very hot day; but after a long exposure to torrid temperature, a diminution of a few degrees made such an agreeable change that every one cheerfully and thankfully looked upon it as a "very pleasant day." The sun, as if tired after its labor of the last two weeks, shone less glaringly than it had done for some time, though in the afternoon it broke forth and resumed, for about two hours, its wonted power, and shaking off the lethargy which appeared to be overcoming it, poured down a flood of heat.

Towards evening heavy masses of clouds were seen gathering over the Jersey shore, and the distant rumble of thunder told that some relief was near. Narrowly and anxiously were the clouds watched, until about 6 o'clock, when they were above our heads, and a short but violent shower of rain fell. It cooled the atmosphere, cooled the pavements of the streets, and made everything look more pleasant. People indoors and outdoors were invigorated, the leaves of the trees no longer drooped quite so despondingly, and appeared to put on a fresher and greener tint.

The first annual convention of the Independent Order of Bnai Berith commenced yesterday in Allemania Hall, Sixteenth street, and was largely attended. The organization was formed in the year 1863 for the purpose of promoting the cause of Judaism, and to alleviate the wants of the poor and needy. In order to accomplish these objects on a more extended scale, and to increase its usefulness of the order, the Convention held yesterday was called to order by the Grand Saar, P. W. Frank, Esq. During the session a proposition will be made to adopt a new constitution and modify the report of the organization, with a view to render it even more popular, than it is at present among the Israelites of the United States. A few of the delegates are said to favor the abolition of the central power of the order as invested in the Constitution Grand Lodge, but a very large majority are opposed to make a change, and it is generally believed that the new constitution will give the Supreme Grand Lodge legislative and judicial powers.

Mr. Adolph Moses, of Quincy, Ill., was elected permanent chairman. Mr. B. F. Persoute had been previously tendered the nomination, but he respectfully declined. The other officers chosen were as follows:—Vice-Presidents—S. W. Rosendale, of Albany; G. Einstein, of Leavenworth, Kansas; Jacob Miller, of Philadelphia; D. B. Wolfe, of San Francisco; and B. Simpson, of Washington. Secretary—M. Ellinger, of New York. Assistant-Secretaries—Alfred T. Jones, of Philadelphia; and Louis Abrahams, of Chicago.

The Convention after transacting some routine business took a recess, and reassembled in the afternoon, but the new constitution, which was the absorbing topic of conversation among the delegates, was not then proposed, and they adjourned without taking any action upon it. A prominent delegate states the preamble to the original constitution, which recites the benevolent, fraternal, and religious objects of the order will be retained, and that the District Grand Lodges will continue to exist, as at present in the following divisions:—The First District Grand Lodge is composed of delegates from subordinate lodges in New York, New England, and New Jersey. The boundaries of the Second District Grand Lodge are Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, and all States south of the Gulf and west of the Rocky Mountains. The Third embraces North and South Carolina, Virginia, and the South Atlantic States. The boundaries of the Fourth are California and the Pacific States. The Fifth embraces Maryland, Delaware, and such new States as may be formed of others in the district. The subordinate lodges exist in all the cities of the United States. The Order has now $500,000 in its treasury. It has recently established an Orphan Asylum in the city of Cleveland, the grounds of which cover five and a quarter acres; and it has now a fund of $40,000 to establish a hospital in this district.

It is alleged that early in the present month the safe or vault of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, in Broadway, corner of Murray street, was entered and robbed of $60 000 worth of bonds and $20,000 in Treasury notes. On the evening of Friday, July 3, the second teller claims that he placed in the till of the safe a box containing more than $100,000 worth of bonds and Treasury notes, and locked the till. The various compartments and the outer door of the safe are fastened by means of five locks, each of a different pattern, and these keys are carried by five different individuals; to reach the inner till, containing the valuables, it is necessary that all the keys shall be used. It was after 11 o'clock P. M. before all the clerks had left the bank, and the outer doors were securely fastened behind them. The building was closed on Saturday and Sunday. On Monday morning the employes congregated at the bank and the safe was opened at the usual hour. It was then found that the sums mentioned above were missing from the till.

Mr. John Spicer, residing at No. 79 West Eleventh street, sent his colored servant to Mr. J. B Freese's drug store, No. 170 Sixth avenue, yesterday afternoon, for a Seidlitz powder, he feeling somewhat unwell. The servant received from the clerk, Joseph Simmons, what he said was the powder sent for, and returning to the residence of his employer, gave it to him. Soon after taking the powder Mr. Spicer was taken violently ill. Dr. Bartlett was immediately summoned, and on examining the dregs of the powder, found that it contained a large quantity of strychnine. Before anything could be done to relieve the suffering man, he died, in great agony. Simmons was at once arrested and locked up in the Mercer street Police Station. He says that the powder given to Mr. Spicer's servant was taken from a jar which he had been using for several days previous. He had, yesterday morning, sold several from the same jar to various persons.

This evening the irrepressible Bateman opens at Niblo's Garden with Offenbach's *Barbe Bleu* (Blue Beard). Having baited his manager's hook with several stars of an unknown magnitude, Mr. Bateman will endeavor to fish for public patronage in the sparkling but shallow and deceptive waters of *opera bouffe;* but it yet remains to be seen whether or not he will succeed just at present in coaxing any but minnows to nibble at his morsel of delicious nonsense, owing to the fact that nearly all of the patrons of *opera bouffe* are now supposed to be out of town.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

An Appeal for Justice and Mercy to the Aborigines.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

An Appeal in Behalf of "The Poor Indian."

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Senator Morgan in the Senate, and Representative Brooks in the House, to-day present a memorial, signed by the Executive Committee of the United States Indian Commission, of which the Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., is President, and Peter Cooper a Vice-President, making an earnest appeal for justice to the remaining aboriginal inhabitants of the country. The memorialists say:—

It has long been the conviction of the humane amongst us that our Aboriginal inhabitants have been the victims of great wrongs, cruelties, and outrages: but it is only recently that the particular nature, the atrocious character, and the frightful results of these crimes have been brought distinctly before us. We stand charged before the civilized world, by the testimony of our witnesses, with having been "uniformly unjust to the Indians;" and it is stated by Gen. Sherman and his associate Commissioners, that this injustice has been the cause of all the wars which they have waged against us. Among the chief causes of these wars which have entailed the loss of many lives, and been the pretext upon which the people of the United States have been robbed of millions of hard-earned treasure, we enumerate the following:—

1. The dissatisfaction of the Indians in consequence of having sometimes been betrayed into the cession of their lands by pretended treaties.

2. The constant failure of the Government to fulfil in good faith its treaty obligations with the tribes.

3. The frequent and unprovoked outrages and murders of Indians by soldiers and white citizens.

4. The impossibility of obtaining justice in local Courts, or of punishing white criminals, for the reason that the testimony of Indians is not allowed in these Courts.

5. The unlawful occupation by the whites of lands not ceded or treated for.

6. The shameful fact that of all the appropriations made by Congress for their benefit, but a small part ever reaches them.

It is also affirmed, by the same authorities, that the Indian race is becoming not only morally degraded, but also physically undermined, by the most loathsome disease which infests our civilization; that one of the finest physical types of man has already become seriously enfeebled; and that tribes, originally comparatively pure, are fast sinking into a grossness of vice which threatens their utter extinction. This latter evil, in all its destructive extent, seems to be an inevitable attendant of the presence of our troops in the Indian country. All these, and many other disgraceful facts, are attested by respectable officers of the Government, by a large number of Indian chiefs, and by many trustworthy private citizens. The unprovoked butchery of several hundred peaceable Indians, chiefly women and children, by Colonel Chivington, as detailed in the official evidence above referred to, is enough to brand with lasting infamy any nation that could suffer it to pass unpunished. We respectfully submit that it is our national duty to make such provision as shall insure the faithful performance of our national obligations. No nation can safely disregard the just claims of even the humblest class of its citizens. The promise made by General Sherman to the Indians, that their rights should be respected, and that they should be justly compensated for the necessary infringement of those rights, found an echo in the hearts of all honorable men. No nation is more sensitive to the claims and obligations of justice than our own; and we are sure that when the true history of the Indian's wrongs is laid before our countrymen their united voice will demand that the honor and the interests of the nation shall no longer be sacrificed to the insatiable lust and avarice of unscrupulous men.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Murder by Roughs—Reverdy Johnson Doubts Seymour's Election—Governor Swann's Aspirations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—Three men, named Thomas Collins, Michael Farrell, and John Kelley, have been arrested and imprisoned for killing, on Saturday night, by stabbing him, a man named Henry Knob, a lager-beer-saloon keeper, and badly injuring Henry Gassang.

Mayor Banks has called an extra session of the City Council to ratify the contracts for the new City Hall.

A man named Matthew Gray recently mysteriously disappeared from the city. Foul play is apprehended.

Miss Virginia Strider, a sister of the celebrated singer, Jennie Busk, who accompanied her over to Europe, died suddenly here, on Friday.

Vallandigham arrived here on Saturday. He declines addressing the Democracy at present. Some Democrats think his speeches do more harm than good.

It is asserted that Reverdy Johnson has expressed doubts of Seymour being able to beat Grant.

It is now well ascertained that there will be a powerful effort to defeat Governor Swann by the Democracy themselves, in his aspirations to get the Congressional nomination of the Third District. He expected to preside at the great Democratic ratification meeting on Thursday, but he has been overlaunched.

The heat yesterday was again intense, and many were overcome by it. There is great suffering from the drought.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

To-Day's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 20—A. M.—Consols for money, 94⅛@94⅜; and for account, 94⅜. United States 5-20s, 72¼@72½; Erie, 43¼; Illinois Central, 95½.

FRANKFORT, July 20—A. M.—United States 5-20s firm at 76⅛.

PARIS, July 20—A. M.—The Bourse is dull. Rentes 70 francs, 10 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 20—A. M.—Cotton quiet, the sales will probably reach 10,000 bales.

Cheese quiet and steady. Bacon quiet and steady. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, July 20—P. M.—Consols for money, 94⅛@94⅜; for account, 94⅛@94⅜; United States 5-20s, 72⅜; Illinois Central, 95⅜; Great Western, 37¼.

ANTWERP, July 20—P. M.—Petroleum quiet and steady at 52 francs.

The Weather at the Sea-Shore.

CAPE MAY, July 20—9 A. M.—Wind south; weather cloudy; thermometer 70. The mercury stood at 70 degrees all day on Sunday, while at Philadelphia it stood at 98.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 20—9 A. M.—Calm, cloudy, thermometer 74.

Pedestrianism.

PORTLAND, July 20.—Weston, the pedestrian, failed to accomplish the task of walking fifty miles in eleven hours at Forrest City Park on Saturday. His time was eleven hours six and a half minutes.

Pennsylvania Excursionists.

OMAHA, July 20.—The Pennsylvania Railroad excursion party are here homeward bound. They go by way of Leavenworth and St. Louis. All express themselves pleased with their trip.

ALABAMA.

Governor Smith's Inaugural Address.

The inaugural address of Governor Smith of Alabama was delivered on the 14th. In it he congratulates the people of Alabama on the restoration of the State to the Union. Governor Smith devotes considerable space to the consideration of the subject of public education, in which connection he says:—The first of these interests is that of education. A sound and thorough common school system is not only the great want, but the only hope of the commonwealth. We are far behind most of our sister States in this respect. Thirty seven thousand and six hundred of the adult white population of Alabama in 1860, could not read and write, and the colored people are still more deficient in education. The operation of our old labor system, now happily passed away, tended naturally to the production of one class possessing lands, wealth, and education, and of another and larger class, poor, depressed, and almost destitute of knowledge, and desire for improvement. With enlarged freedom, and full opportunities for individual development, should come the most ample facilities for obtaining that information which makes a man the peer of his fellows, and enables him to protect his own interests, at the same time that he is better fitted to discharge his duties as a citizen. We must see to it, that every one in the State shall have an opportunity of acquiring an education. For this purpose the expenditure need not be lavish or extravagant; but it should be ample and ungrudgingly bestowed; the more so, as it is by far the best use to which the public funds can be devoted. It is true economy for the State to promote the education of all her children, for by no other investment will she so surely and so abundantly be repaid. The history of the States of the Union fully proves that the material prosperity of the Commonwealth advances in the same degree that education is diffused among the masses of the people. It is with States as with the pyramids; the greatest danger lies at the base. If the foundation is not made secure by the education of the masses who form the basis of the nation, the whole superstructure must inevitably crumble.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

From the N. Y. Herald of to-day.

"The supply of money was superabundant at rates varying from three to five per cent, during the week, and on Saturday it was difficult to employ any considerable amount of the supply offering at a higher rate than three, while the principal dealers in Government securities were mainly accommodated at this figure from the opening to the close. The passage by the Senate of Mr. Catteli's bill providing for the issue of twenty-five millions of three per cent. certificates for the redemption of compound interest notes has had a reassuring effect upon money lenders, as it guards against the possible effect of the maturity of the compound interest notes in October without due provision having been made for a substitute for them. There is no doubt that this bill will become a law, as it is in strict conformity with the bill stopping contraction of the currency. The statement of the associated banks of this city for the week ending on Saturday is favorable to continued ease. The deposits show an increase of $3 810,608, the legal-tender notes of $3 016 603 and the specie of $1,163,683, while the loans have decreased $1,232 218, and the circulation has been reduced $64 031. The totals of the statements for each of the last two weeks are as follows:—

	July 11.	*July* 18.
Loans	$284,147,708	$282 915,490
Specie	19 235 848	20 399 031
Circulation	34 068 202	34,004,111
Deposits	224 320 141	228,130,749
Legal-tenders	68,531,542	71,547,545

From the N. Y. Tribune of to-day.

"Money is abundant at 3@5 per cent., with large amounts offering at 4 per cent. on miscellaneous securities without takers, and many loans were made by first-class houses at 3 per cent.

"Sterling exchange is firm. We quote:—London 60 days, 110¼@110⅜; London sight, 110⅝@110¾; London, prime commercial, 109½@110; Paris, long, 5·13¾@5·12½; Paris, short, 5·10⅝@5 10; Antwerp, 5·10¼@5·15; Swiss, 5·10¼@5·15; Hamburg, 36⅛@36¼; Amsterdam, 41⅛@41½; Frankfort, 41@41¼; Bremen, 79⅝ 80; Berlin, 71⅞@72."

New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	133½	Chi. and R. I. R.	107¾
N.Y. and E. R.	68¼	Pitts. F.W. and Chi.	
Ph. and Rea. R.	91½	R. R.	110¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	92¾	Pacific M. S. Co.	100¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87¼	West. Union Tel.	33⅞
Chi. and N. W. com.	82	Gold	143¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	82½	Market irregular.	

—An old feud was settled in Mortonsville, Kentucky, by the shooting and bowie-knifing of a man named Campbell. His throat was cut from ear to ear.

—A graduate of the female department of the United States Treasury has become insane in New York, through depravity of various sorts.

—San Francisco is not amused at the "Grand Duchess" in English.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, July 20, 1868.

The Money market continues easy. Call loans rule at 4@5 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 6 to 7 per cent. per annum.

The Stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government loans were firmly held. 114¾ was bid for 6s of 1881; 114¾ for '62 5-20s; 111¾ for '64 5-20s; 112¼ for '65 5-20s; 109¼ for July '65 5-20s; and 108¼ for 10-40s. City loans were firmer; the new issue sold at 102½@103, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 47 69-100, a decline of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52½, no change; Minehill at 56¾, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 130, no change. 33 was bid for North Pennsylvania; 54¾ for Lehigh Valley; 33¼ for Catawissa preferred; and 26¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 10 for Hestonville; 31 for Green and Coates; and 43 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Central sold at 121. 161 was bid for Philadelphia; 58¼ for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 105 for Southwark; 60 for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers'; 72 for City; and 58¼ for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21¼, a decline of ¼; 11 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation, common; 21 for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal and 49 for Delaware Division.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	103	100 sh Read R.	47 7-16
1200 do.	mun. c. 103¾	100 do.	47 3-16
$1000 W Jer R 6s	91	5 do.	c&p	47⅜
$1000 Leh 6s, '84	85¾	50 sh Penna R.	53⅛
5 sh Cent Nat Bk	131	5 do.	53¼
40 sh Leh N.	21¾		

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114¼@114⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¼@114⅜; do., 1864, 111¼@111½; do., 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; do, July, 1865, 109⅛@109¾; do. July, 1867 109¼@109½; 1868, 109¼@109⅝; 5-10-40s, 108¼@108⅜; U. S. 7·30s, 3d series, 108⅛@108⅜; September, 1865, 118@118⅛; October, 1865, 117⅛@117⅜. Gold, 143¼@143⅜.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 114¼@114⅜; old 5-20s, 114¼@114⅜; new 5 20s, 1864, 111¼@111⅜; do., 1865, 112¼@112⅜; 5-20s, July, 109¼@109⅝; do., 1867, 109¼@109⅝; do., 1868, 109¼@109⅜; 10-40s, 108¼@108⅜; 7·30s, July, 109@109¼. Gold, 143¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114⅜; do. 1862, 114¼@114⅜; do., 1864, 111¼@111⅜; do., 1865, 112¼@112⅜; do., 1865, new, 109¼@109⅜; do., 1867, new, 109¼@109⅜; do., 1868, 109¼@109⅜; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108¼@108⅜; do. 7·30s, July, 109@109¼; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119⅛; August, 1865, 118¼@118⅜; do., September, 1865, 118@118⅛; do. October, 1865, 117¼@118, Gold, 143¼@143½. Silver, 135¼@138.

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

9 30 A. M.		143⅜	11·03 A. M.		143⅜
10·00 "	"	143¼	11·14 "	"	143⅜
10·11 "	"	143¼	11·16 "	"	143⅜
10·48 "	"	143⅜	11·33 "	"	143⅜
10·56 "	"	143⅜	12·00 P. M.	"	143¼
11·00 "	"	143⅜	12·30 "	"	143⅜

Foreign Exchange on London:—3 days, 110¼@110⅜; 60 days, 110¼@110⅜. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 13¼@5f. 12½; 3 days, 5f. 11¼@5f. 10.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, July 20.—The Flour market remains in the same apathetic condition noticed on Saturday, but prices are without quotable change. The demand is confined to the immediate wants of the local trade, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $7 50@8 25 for superfine, $8 25@9 25 for extras, 9·50@11·25 for common and strictly choice spring wheat extra family, $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9 25@9 50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is quiet, and prices have a downward tendency. Sales of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and new Delaware red at $2 35@2·40. Rye is selling at $1 70 per bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet but steady. Small sales of yellow at $1·20, and Western mixed at $1·17@1·18; 10,000 bushels sold on private terms. Oats are without change. Sales of a few thousand bushels at 86@88c. for Pennsylvania and 89@90c. for Delaware. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is scarce, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $66 per ton.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, July 20.—The Cattle Market was moderately active this week, and prices were firmer; about 1100 head arrived and sold at 10@10½c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 8½@9½c. for fair to good do; and 6@8c. ₱ lb. gross for common as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
42, Owen Smith, Western, 9@10 gross.
51, A. Christy & Bro., Western, 8½@9½ gross.
26, Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 7@9½ gross.
70, P. McFillen, Western, 8½@10¼ gross.
76, P. Hathaway, Western, 8½@10¼ gross.
50, J. S. Kirk, Chester county, 8½@9¼ gross.
25, B. McFillen, Western, 9@9½ gross.
80, Jas. McFillen, Western, 9 9½ gross.
57, B. S. McFillen, Western, 9@9½ gross.
81, Ullman & Bachman, Western, 9@9¼ gross.
80, Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 9@10¼ gross.
70, Mooney & Smith, Western, 9½@10¼ gross.
55, Chas. Mooney & Bro., Western, 6@7½ gross.
52, H. Chain, Western, 6½@7½ gross.
40, John Smith & Bro., Chester co., 6@10 gross.
42, L. Frank, Western, 7@8 gross.
85, Frank & Schomberg, Western, 8@9¼ gross.
57, Hope & Co., Western, 8@9¼ gross.
40, Blum & Co., Western, 8@8¾ gross.
21, Ben. Hood, Chester county, 7@8½.
25, Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 9½@10 gr.
20, C. Weeks, Western, 6¾@7⅜.

Hogs were in fair demand at full prices. 2800 head sold at the different yards at $13@14 ₱ 100 lbs. net.

Sheep were also in fair demand. 4000 head sold at 4@5½c. ₱ lb., gross, as to condition.

Cows were unchanged. 200 head sold at $45@65 for springers, and $50@75 ₱ head for Cow and Calf.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 20.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....82 | 11 A. M.....86 | 2 P. M.....87

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Br. ship Leo Cadi, Wentz, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr D. Holmes, Haywood, Washington, J. R. Moorehead & Co.
Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, Boston, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr F. English, Crowell, Boston, Knight & Sons.
Schr J. G. Curtis, Atwood, Boston do.
Schr A. Fuller, Henderson, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Anna Barton, French, Boston, Suffolk Coal Co.
Schr Koret, Crocker, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Henrietta Simons, Godfrey, Salem, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Othello, Eldridge, Georgetown,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Poor Frank!

From the N. Y. Tribune.

General Francis P. Blair, Jr., is the Democratic nominee for Vice-President, and the notoriously delicate health of ex-Governor Seymour renders probable his early accession to the Presidency in the most improbable contingency of his party triumphing in the approaching election. His opinions, deliberately expressed, on the gravest question now demanding the attention of our countrymen were given to the public with express reference to his own nomination for the Presidency. He virtually said to the Convention, "Here is the sort of man you will find in Frank Blair; this is the way he would deal with the problem of reconstruction:—if you would have it so dealt with, I am your man." The Convention nominated him, not merely in view of this letter, but emphatically because of this letter:—and the unchanged Rebel organs at the South are now quoting and exulting over it as their strong reason for supporting the Tammany ticket. It is the key-note of their canvass. Hence the importance widely attached to it.

The *World* is troubled by this letter. It badly wants to have its ticket regarded as Conservative; while here is its second candidate's letter of the most Jacobinic and revolutionary type—not an old letter, hunted up to annoy him by its untimely reminiscences; not a private letter, betrayed by some friendly indiscretion; but a fresh, deliberate letter, written for the public, and first printed in the *World*—written for the Convention expressly to commend the writer to its favor—as it evidently did. How are its clear drift and purpose explained away?

The *World* tries to set a back-fire—or rather to raise a smoke—by talking of one Greeley, who has been (and is) an advocate of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage—who chose to emphasize his convictions at the moment when to do so was to preclude his own election to the United States Senate, which others said had else been certain—who defied caution, and alienated friends by signing the bail-bond of Jefferson Davis, etc. etc. This the *World* pleads as an offset to Blair's Jacobinism.

But who objects to Blair that he would be merciful to those who have been Rebels? Who has assailed him as an advocate of Universal Amnesty? Look again at his programme, as originally put forth by the *World*:—

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution: and that is for the President-elect to declare these (Reconstruction) acts null and void, compel the army to end its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the representatives elected by the white people of the South, and with the co-operation of the President, it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. It will not be able to withstand the public judgment, if it shall be boldly and clearly expressed on this fundamental issue; and it is the sure way to avoid all future strife to put this issue plainly to the country."

—General Blair, it will be seen, chooses "to put this issue *plainly* to the country." He deems this "the sure way to avoid all future strife." He, therefore, matures his programme; the *World* prints it: the Democratic Convention adopts it, by nominating its author. If the American people want that programme executed, they will of course elect that author. There is the whole case in a nutshell; and we are willing to submit it on the instant and without further argument.

The *World*, unable to vindicate Blair's manifesto, essays the safer task of misrepresenting Greeley, whose position it thus caricatures:—

"His creed, habitually condensed by himself into the brevity of a motto, was 'Universal Amnesty and Impartial Suffrage.' He remonstrated with great force of argument and unabating fervor against the impolicy, and what he then regarded as the futility of excluding the leading citizens of the South from active participation in the politics of their section. He did not think it essential that all the negroes should vote, but only such part of them as should be found to possess reasonable qualifications of intelligence."

—Mr. Greeley did not, and does not, believe that men should be disfranchised to-day merely because they were Rebels years ago. All he requires is, that they shall now be hearty Unionists, loyal to their country and to Republican liberty. But if the Ku-Klux Klan, the assassins of Ashburn, the systematic burners of school-houses for blacks, and those who, according to her Constitutional Convention, have made Texas a Pandemonium of murder whenever the presence of a Copperhead as Military Commander rendered the homicide of Unionists a safe amusement, are to be enfranchised at once, without condition or qualification, it will be on some other motion than that of Mr. Greeley. He would gladly blot out all remembrance of bygone Rebellion, provided those who are to be amnestied will cease to act as malignant, rancorous Rebels.

As to suffrage, the *World* deliberately and wilfully misrepresents Mr. Greeley. He never favored universal suffrage—that is, suffrage without qualification or restriction. He would prefer that a light poll-tax should be assessed upon every sane adult male citizen, and make the tax-list of any election district its registry of legal voters. But he utterly condemns and protests against any discrimination based on color, and insists that nothing shall disqualify a black that does not equally disqualify a white. If there are to be "reasonable qualifications of intelligence" (a very slippery test), they should apply to white and black alike; or, if there be any discrimination, it should favor those who cannot read simply because to teach them was, in their youth, a crime against the State.

The *World* seeks to deduce from its false premises conclusions absolutely monstrous. It asks:—

"With what consistency can he (Greeley) denounce as 'revolutionary' an attempt to undo what, in his opinion, ought never to have been done? In his opinion, the disfranchisement of the leading Southern whites was an unwise and mistaken policy; how then can he object to its reversal? To his opinion, the security of the negro race did not require that all of them should vote, but only those who are qualified; why then should he regard as a calamity the prospect of restoring things to the basis which he himself proposed as a settlement of our difficulties?"

Reply.—What General Blair proposes is not to repeal, to reverse, to restore, to enfranchise, but expressly to "treat the Reconstruction acts as null and void," to "disperse" by military force "the carpet-bag State Governments," expel by violence from Congress the present Representatives of Southern States, and "allow the white people to reorganize their own Governments and elect Senators and Representatives." All this is based on the grossly unconstitutional assumption that whites, as whites, are entitled to special and exclusive privileges in the Union—that blacks (in short) "have no rights that whites are bound to respect." It is the vital spirit of the late Rebellion, reviving its watchwords and repeating its resort to violence and bloodshed in their support. General Blair proposes nakedly an aristocratic usurpation and a reactionary revolution. Even were the Reconstruction acts as bad as their enemies charge, this would be utterly unjustifiable—nay, atrocious. But when we consider that their most distinctive characteristic is not restriction but enfranchisement—that they are all that stand between four millions of our countrymen and life-long vassalage—we feel that the man who proposes their overthrow by revolutionary conspiracy and military force is a blacker traitor than even Louis Napoleon. We give the Democracy joy of their covert-candidate! May he cling to them like the shirt of Nessus!

"The Electoral College."

From the N. Y. World.

There is no Electoral College in the wide sense in which this phrase is used by many (in other respects) intelligent people. The *Times* of Friday, for example, had an article on "The South in the Electoral College," meaning the aggregate of the Presidential Electors. But the Presidential Electors never assemble as one body, and are in no proper sense a college either in law or in fact. The word college does not occur in the Constitution, nor (we believe) does any law of the United States use the phrase Electoral College until 1845. In the act passed that year the expression is borrowed from the State statutes, and employed in the sense it had long borne in them, being used to designate the collective body of the Presidential Electors of each separate State when assembled for the discharge of their duty. When the whole number of Electors is meant, the proper designation is not (in the singular) the Electoral College, but (in the plural) the Electoral Colleges.

The acts of 1845 provides "that each State may by law provide for the filling of any vacancy or vacancies in its College of Electors, when such College meets to give its electoral votes"—from which it is apparent that there are as many Electoral Colleges as there are States; but there is no legal authority for calling all the Presidential Electors of the United States a College. As we have said, the word college as applied to the Presidential electors originated in the statutes of the several States. As early as 1796 the Legislature of Massachusetts passed a law authorizing its "Electoral College" to fill vacancies in their own number, the Governor signing the bill, and the next day going to the Secretary's office and erasing his name. The laws of New York provide that those of the Electors who shall be present at four o'clock in the afternoon of the day fixed for their meeting, "shall immediately after that hour proceed to fill by ballot all vacancies in *the Electoral College*, and that *the Electoral College* being thus completed, they shall then choose a President and Secretary from their own body." The law of Pennsylvania has a similar provision for filling vacancies, adding that the names of the persons so chosen (to fill vacancies) "shall be immediately transmitted by the presiding officer of the College to the Governor;" and further on the same law provides that "the contingent expenses of the Electoral College shall be paid by the State Treasurer upon warrants drawn by the presiding officer of the College." These quotations suffice to exemplify the appropriate use of the word, and to show that the proper designation for all the Presidential Electors is the "Electoral Colleges"—there being an Electoral College in each State, but no general College including them all.

We would not have taken up so much space with what may seem a mere verbal criticism, if the topic were not important in another view. There being no general electoral college, that is to say, no assembling of all the Presidential Electors as an organized body, there exists, under the Constitution, no regular means of deciding such debatable questions as may arise respecting the competency of electors from particular States; a matter which has been of no practical interest heretofore, but which bids fair to be of the deepest consequence in the Presidential election now approaching. Judge Story said, many years ago, in his "Commentaries on the Constitution," that "in the original plan, as well as in the amendment, no provision is made for the discussion or decision of any questions which may arise as to the regularity and authenticity of the returns of the returns of the electoral votes, or the manner or circumstances in which they ought to be counted. It seems to have been taken for granted that no question could ever arise on the subject; and that nothing more was necessary than to open the certificates which were produced, in the presence of both Houses, and to count the names and numbers as returned. And yet it is easily to be conceived, that very delicate and interesting inquiries may occur, fit to be debated and decided upon by some deliberative body. In fact, a question did occur in the counting of the votes for the Presidency in 1821, upon the re-election of Mr. Monroe, whether the votes of the State of Missouri could be counted; but as the count would make no difference in the choice, and the declaration was made of his re-election, the Senate immediately withdrew, and the jurisdiction as well as the course of proceeding in a case of real controversy was left in a most embarrassing situation."

It is clear from this passage that Judge Story was of opinion that the Constitution has conferred no authority upon Congress to decide questions of this kind. Certain it is that no such authority is anywhere in express terms given, and Congress has yet to produce its warrant for its recent intermeddling with the subject. The Constitution confers upon each House power to "judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," but nowhere is it said that Congress may judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of the Presidential electors. If the action of Congress on this subject were in accordance with fairness and justice, instead of being dictated by views of party advantage, it might pass without serious question; but its authority to meddle with the subject will not go unchallenged when a barefaced attempt is made to defraud States of this Union of their right to participate in the Presidential election.

It is proper that the usurping demagogues in the Federal Capitol should be warned in time against proceeding to such extremities that forbearance would cease to be a virtue. The actual majority of the citizens of the United States must have a fair opportunity to decide who shall govern the country. If the will of the majority is defeated by political knavery, they will have power (being a majority) to redress the wrong; and Congress mistakes the temper of American freemen if it supposes that they will not have also the *will*. If we are fairly beaten after an honest election, we understand and shall practise the proper virtue of a minority—submission. But we shall not tamely submit to be cheated. If the Republican party administer the Government for the next four years, it must be in virtue of an actual majority, not a fictitious majority obtained by proscription and exclusion. The physical power of the country resides with the arithmetical majority; and as the Constitution has provided no other tribunal for deciding on the claim of electoral votes to be counted, it concerns the peace of the country that Congress do not interfere to prevent the voice of the actual majority from deciding who shall be President.

This warning cannot be construed as a threat without a confession that the Republicans intend to stifle the votes that ought to be counted, and to declare their candidates elected even though they should receive but a minority of the whole electoral votes. In the interest of peace, we beseech them to permit a fair election.

Mr. Pendleton on the Financial Situation—The Prospect for the Next Congress.

From the N. Y. Herald.

There appeared in yesterday's *Herald* exclusively a pretty full report of a speech by Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, at Grafton, to the Democratic State Convention of West Virginia and some thousands of other persons in mass meeting together there assembled. In this speech Mr. Pendleton elaborated his well known views on the financial situation. His position may be given in a few words, however, extracted from the body of his argument.

"I am," said the distinguished orator, "hostile to no class or interest in this country. I simply desire to be just—just to the bondholders, just to the people. I would live up with scrupulous fidelity to the terms of our contracts. I would pay the interest of the five-twenties in gold, because the Government promised to do so; I would pay principal and interest of the ten-forties in gold, because the Government has promised to do so; I would pay the principal of the five-twenties in legal-tender notes, because the bondholders agreed to receive them in payment; and as I would not repudiate an honest bargain to make money for the people, so I would not repudiate an honest bargain to make money for the public creditors." Again:—"These bonds operate as a mortgage upon the property and labor of the country. There are two thousand millions of them. Pay off these two thousand millions, and will not the legal-tenders be first in the proportion more valuable?" "Since the debt was contracted in legal-tenders, since it may be lawfully and honestly paid in legal-tenders, I am in favor of continuing it until we can secure the people, who have already suffered all the evils, whatever good may be expected from the system."

These are the views of Mr. Pendleton, and they are the Democratic platform on the bond question. Whether they are or are not the Republican platform we cannot positively undertake to say. It is open question with the Republicans, subject to the drift of the popular tide. The Hon. Ben. Butler says that according to "the letter and spirit of the contract" and the Chicago platform the Five-twenties are redeemable in legal-tenders. The Hon. Thad. Stevens says that these bondholders have no right to expect gold when greenbacks are the article, according to the letter and spirit of the law; and Stevens ought to know. A majority of the Republicans in the House of Representatives, we have no doubt, are with Stevens and Butler; for a majority of them voted with the Democrats in favor of the late resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill for the taxation of the bonds to the figure of ten per cent. The great body of the people out West of both parties are with Pendleton, Stevens, and Butler, and it is probable that a larger proportion of the people of the East than our political philosophers can imagine are of the same way of thinking.

Congress, meantime, (both parties in both Houses) has become so thoroughly and inexplicably mixed up on the money question, in all its divisions—bonds, taxes, banks, funding bills, tariffs, and what not—that we can expect nothing materially changing the present state of things, at least till the next session. Besides being completely muddled on all these financial problems, the members of the two Houses are anxious to bring this session to a close, and go home to look after their own interests with their constituents. On returning home they will find the current of public opinion running in a certain direction. Each member who is a candidate for re-election, and every new candidate for the next Congress, will be apt to shape his course as far as possible to the prevailing views of his people. In this view we may reasonably expect that Butler, Stevens, and Pendleton, on money matters, will be supported by an overwhelming majority in the next House of Representatives, the bulk of which is to be elected in the coming October and November.

Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, of the great Northern States, lead off in their Congressional elections in October, and the results, we dare say, will go very far to show that a predominant idea, East and West, among the people is that every legal expedient calculated to reduce and extinguish this general burden of the national debt and its heavy taxations must be adopted, that the people will not have this thing continued indefinitely, but will demand such measures of legislation as will afford a fair prospect that the present generation will live to be relieved of all these heavy taxes and official spoliations and corruptions resulting from the national debt. The payment of the interest until the time for the payment of the principal of these different sorts of bonds is fully due will not answer. The people want the principal itself extinguished as fast as the means and legal advantages possessed by the government will permit; and upon this important question we expect, we say, in the coming October Congressional elections, an overwhelming popular vindication of the general opinions of Stevens, Pendleton and Butler on the bonds and their redemption.

Impudence Extraordinary.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

For the very sublimity of impudence and cheek commend us to Wade Hampton, of South Carolina. Here is a rampant fire-eater of the Palmetto State who went about South Carolina firing the heart of the populace and urging them forward into the vortex of Rebellion. He seduced all the "scions of chivalry" into his command, and spent most of his time, while in the field, in writing buncombe blood and thunder letters, delivering blood and thunder speeches, and in inditing saucy and vain glorious missives to Federal commanders. When Sherman advanced from Atlanta on his march to the sea, he sent him a most insulting communication, wherein he coolly stated that he should hang all the Yankee soldiers captured while on foraging expeditions. General Sherman replied, daring him to carry out any such atrocious policy, and threatening, in retaliation, the shooting of five Rebels for every Federal prisoner put to death. This response had a decidedly soothing effect upon the blood-thirsty cavalry commander, whose far-famed exploits existed only in the imagination of the Southern people, and he didn't do much killing.

Finally, when Grant and Sherman's splendid combinations brought Joe Johnston to bay, and he gave up his sword to the latter, this Wade Hampton, instead of surrendering, as the terms of the capitulation demanded, sneaked off to South Carolina with a troop of horse, and declared that he would never submit to the "d—d Yankees." Then, if not before, all the loyal people of the country thought that he should be embraced among the very first of the list of twenty or thirty traitors who it was believed would be made to suffer the extreme penalty of treason. Wade Hampton, however, was afterwards permitted to give his parole and eat his words. Under the immunity granted by this parole, he at once set about the work of firing the Southern heart anew, and, could other States have been persuaded to follow his lead, he would have precipitated South Carolina into a fresh rebellion.

This unrepentant Rebel now has the effrontery, after thus being "let off" for his treason, to come here to the metropolis of the country and insult its defenders and preservers with an appeal to the Democratic Party to use the bayonet in tearing asunder the laws of Congress. He, and others at the South, have been disfranchised for inaugurating and carrying forward a huge rebellion which incurred the loss of a million of lives and the expenditure of billions of treasure. He now declares, here in New York, that he and his fellow-conspirators will vote in spite of the law disfranchising them, and he calls upon the Democratic party to force an admittance into the ballot-boxes for their ballots with the bayonet.

If this is not the height of insolence, audacity, and impudence, where shall we find it?

The Political Prospect.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Democratic papers are finding it painfully hard work to get up a show of "enthusiasm" for their candidate, and to overcome the all but universal disappointment which appeared in the party on the announcement of the nomination of Seymour. They talk constantly at the top of their lungs, and proclaim the merits of the great inchoate "statesman" in the most torrid rhetoric. They show his war record to be gloriously patriotic, and his labors for the Union and for the Union army to have been sleepless, energetic, and triumphant. It is of course assumed that the people of the North have already forgotten the history of his career a few years ago. It presumed that all the citizens of New York have suddenly forgotten what every citizen knew perfectly well but yesterday as it were—that Seymour was among the foremost representatives of that hard-skinned Copperhead faction which began by denying the constitutional power of the people to save the Union, and which all through the great struggle tried to discourage the spirit of patriotism, to embarrass the efforts of the Government, and to bring about a disgraceful and destructive compromise with the leaders of the pro-slavery Rebellion.

The Democratic papers not only find they have hard work, but they cannot help showing that it is dispiriting. The country gives no sign of responding to their unnaturally "enthusiastic" appeals; and while they have been talking about a want of Republican enthusiasm for Grant, in whom the people have too deep confidence to tolerate any frothy nonsense, they cannot fail to see the utter desperation of their attempt to manufacture for Seymour anything whatever beyond the patent party spume which can be made to appear at any time on the smallest provocation.

Under such circumstances as these—with the dismal feeling that the Democratic party will meet another crushing defeat in November, it is but natural that the Democratic press should labor to keep up the heart of the party by giving it cheap and easy paper victories every day between now and the election. They show the States that will vote for them, the majorities they will get, the huge successes they are bound to win, and the immense procession which will wind up the whole affair. It is perhaps as well they should find comfort in this sort of thing. We have heard of their frequently doing so before during the last ten years; and though one might have supposed they would have learned enough in that time to check their tendency for discounting victories in advance, they seem to enjoy the delusion as much as ever.

We ourselves don't often indulge in party estimates, nor do we mean to do so at this time—though we have not the shadow of a doubt that the Grant ticket will poll decisive majorities in far the greater part of all the States of the Union. But our "Veteran Observer," who, though we do not always agree with his philosophy (nor he with ours), is one of the acutest political speculators and statistical prophets in this country, has sent us, in one of his recent letters, an estimate of the probable result of the forthcoming election, which we will quote for the entertainment of Democrats. Says he:—

"Seven of the Southern States have been readmitted, and five of those seven will vote for Grant, if not all. Connecticut and California, which the Democrats boasted of, will go for Grant. From the Delaware river to the Pacific Ocean there is no State likely to vote for Seymour except Kentucky. Blair has no popularity in Missouri. He has tried his best against the radicals there, and signally failed. With a Western candidate and a good platform Indiana might be deemed doubtful; but, as it is, Indiana will give a larger majority for Grant and Colfax than it did for Governor Morton. Ohio will poll her old-fashioned Republican majorities, and the residue of the Western States will be swept for Grant with a tornado. As the probabilities now stand, Grant will carry twenty-seven States, Seymour seven, and three will not vote."

—The three last referred to being the three unreconstructed Southern States.

The same writer makes an estimate of the result of the Congressional elections, which we will also transfer to this place as a piece of cold comfort for the Democrats:—

"From Pennsylvania to Colorado there are nine members, electing seventy-four members, of which the Democrats are not likely to elect more than thirteen, but may possibly elect eighteen. In Indiana it is not probable they will elect more than one, but there are two other districts in which there is a possibility of electing Democrats. In Ohio the Republicans may lose two districts, but probably not. In New York the Republicans cannot lose, for they were reduced to their minimum before. The Senate is made more radical by the accession of the Southern members. There is, therefore, a probability that the next Congress will be as strongly Republican as this."

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE,
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 713 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 8 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
BELOW WALNUT.
An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 fmwsm

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 38 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts and Nails. 12 3

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANNIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.
1868.
PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.
FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,
Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,
OF BOTH CANDIDATES.
Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.
Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.
CALL ON OR ADDRESS
W. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 15 thp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.
H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 thp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 29 No. 708 CHESNUT Street.

PAINTED PHOTOS.
A NEW THING IN ART.—
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS.
A. S. ROBINSON,
No 9 0 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received a superb collection of
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.
They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.
For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 3 15

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 18 tf

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.
FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,
NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. [3 10 mw

GROCERIES, ETC.
TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.
We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of
FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 3p Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

TRUSSES.
"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS. No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 9 wfmn

THE STEAM GENERATOR
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
This Company are now prepared to furnish
WIEGAND'S PATENT IMPROVED STEAM GENERATOR,
Of any power required, upon two weeks' notice. They have been introduced in this city, and thoroughly tested with most satisfactory results, and are sold UNDER GUARANTEE OF ABSOLUTE SAFETY FROM DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION. They are cheaper in first cost, and in expense of erection, more economical in fuel, durable and convenient in use than any other apparatus for generating steam.
OFFICE OF COMPANY,
(ROOMS Nos. 5 and 6),
No. 528 WALNUT STREET
NELSON J. NICKERSON, President.
EDWARD H. GRAHAM, Secretary and Treasurer
12 3m

BRANDY, WINE, GIN, ETC.
NEALL & McBRIDE,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.,
AND DISTILLERS OF
FINE OLD RYE, BOURBON AND MONONGAHELA WHISKY,
PURE AND UNADULTERATED,
No. 151 South FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Liquors by the Bottle and Demijohn furnished expressly for family and medicinal purposes. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to. 1 17 thstuwrp

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "PLANT Dore" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 2 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GOLD Lac" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 2 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GLORIA" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 4 11 2 126 WALNUT and 2 GRANITE Street.

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above, for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 2 GRANITE Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,
I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.
G. W. RUSSELL,
Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,
No. 22 North SIXTH Street,
5 26 2 PHILADELPHIA.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF THOMAS WRIGGINS, ESQ.
My late partner in the firm of WRIGGINS & WARDEN, I am now prepared to offer
A NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT THE OLD STAND,
S. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS.
And respectfully request a continuance of the patronage so long and liberally bestowed upon the late firm. Particular attention given to the repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
A. B. WARDEN.
Philadelphia, March 16, 1868. 6 3 wfm2m

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!
S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut.
NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.
WRIGGINS & CO.,
(Formerly Wriggins & Warden, Fifth and Chesnut) invite attention to their New Jewelry store, S. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
We are now prepared, with our Extensive Stock, to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to buyers.
WATCHES of the most celebrated makers. JEWELRY, and SILVER WARE, always the latest designs and best qualities.
Goods especially designed for BRIDAL PRESENTS. Particular attention given to the Repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY. [6 1 mwf
WRIGGINS & CO.,
S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut Streets.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

WATCHES OF THE FINEST MAKERS,
DIAMOND AND OTHER JEWELRY,
Of the latest styles,
SOLID SILVER AND PLATED-WARE, ETC. ETC.
SMALL STUDS FOR EYELET HOLES,
A large assortment just received, with a variety of settings. [5 12 4p

FINE WATCHES.
We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
[11 3 mth 3rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

MILLINERY.
MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 322 AND 324 SOUTH STREET
Has large assortment of
MILLINERY,
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk, Velvet, Felt, Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc., wholesale and retail. 8 16 f

GAS FIXTURES.
GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 716 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 11 19

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
9 mwf 1 No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

PETROLEUM TRADE FOR THE WEEK.—The following is the list of vessels which sailed from this port with petroleum during the past week: Barque Bigelow, for Bremen, with 169,319 gallons; barque Stella, for Bremen, with 178,445 do.; brig Escort, for Gibraltar, with 50,507 do.; brigs Ortolen, Gibbs, and schooner Skylark, for same port with 239,524 do.; barque E. F. Harriman for Havre, with 113,384 do.; barque Moll, for Stockholm, with 86,020 do.; ship Augusta, for Bremen, with 207,534 do; barque Cocuran, for Marseilles, with 91,076 do., brig Ocean Belle, for Leghorn, with 81,391 do., making a total of 11 vessels carrying 1,217,200 gallons, of which 951,574 gallons were refined. The total exports of petroleum from Philadelphia since the first of the year, have reached 17,578,125 gallons. It has been sent to the following foreign ports:—Antwerp, 35,855,934 gallons; Cork, 1,261,099; Liverpool, 184,752; Rotterdam, 1,274,694; West Indies (Spanish), 5459; West Indies (British), 19,835; Bremen, 3,401,340; Gibraltar, 762,758; Lisbon, 53,763; Hamoure, 1 164 292; Marseilles, 1,104,466; Havre, 1,174,665; Leghorn, 549 695; Lagunayra, 500; Tarragona 50,698; Komesburg, 89,717; Cronstact, 605 529; Stettin, 549,450; Trieste, 295,767; Port Mahone, 63,627; London, 276,078; Dantzig, 161 352; Dunkirk, 145,735; Vigo, 59,249; Lubeck, 50,711; Rostock, 70,517; Kismore, 74,247.

SUN-STROKE.—The following cases of sunstroke have occurred since our last issue.

An unknown man was found at Johnson and Main streets, Southwark, and yesterday taken to the Fourteenth District Station. He was supposed to have been laboring under the effects of the heat.

James Reynolds was overcome by the heat and died soon after being removed to his residence, at No. 39 Maryland street.

A man from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., by the name of James B. Peake, was overcome by the heat and fell in the street at Fiftieth and Haverford, West Philadelphia.

A man named Robert Craig was picked up, he having been overcome by the heat, at Forty-first and Haverford streets.

James Smith, residing at No. 927 North Fifth street, was overcome by the heat on Sixth street, below Girard avenue.

Mr. E. W. C. Reidenbach, residing at No. 134 North Fourth street, while riding to the funeral of his brother, who had died from the effects of heat, was overcome by the heat and removed to his home in an insensible condition.

ACCIDENTS.—Samuel Wood fell through the railroad bridge at Washington street, about two o'clock yesterday morning, and injured himself so severely that he died in a short time. His body was removed to the corner of Jefferson and Cresson streets, Manayunk, and the Coroner notified.

Edward Jones was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital on Saturday evening with a severe cut in his head, caused by a brick thrown during a row near Sixth and Mary streets.

Thomas Sweeney was admitted to the hospital yesterday, suffering from injuries in one of his hands, caused by a window sash falling on them.

An unknown man fell overboard early yesterday morning at Willow street wharf. He was rescued in an insensible condition and taken to the hospital.

ON HIS TRAVELS.—A young man representing himself to be an agent and collector for the house of D. Appleton & Co., New York, publishers of the Railroad Guide, on Saturday morning called at the office of Harrison & Brother, manufacturers of white lead, No. 105 South Front street, and presented a bill for $30 for advertising in the Guide. The firm suspected that he was an imposior, and at once lodged information at the detectives' office. Officer John H. Stephens proceeded to the Messrs. Harrisons,' where he awaited the coming of the stranger, who was to call at 3 P. M. He arrived in time, a check for the amount of the bill was given, and he gave a receipt in full. Then he was arrested. He will have a hearing to-day.

MORTUARY.—Samuel S. Packer, who was for many years one of the pupils at Girard College, died on the 13th instant, at Meadville, Pa., where he was serving an apprenticeship to the printing business in the office of the *Daily Republican*. He was a young man of much intelligence and worth, and because of the superiority of his many fine traits, he won the regard and esteem of all with whom he was connected, either in this city, or at the place of his death. The journals of the latter speak of him in the highest terms.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held Saturday upon the bodies of Bernard Gallagher, aged ten years, and R. H. Kroger, aged ten, who were drowned on Friday near the Point House. Gallagher resided at No. 334 Monroe street, and Kroger at 312 same street.

Roger Kuliton, aged twenty-eight years, was drowned yesterday while bathing in Wissahickon creek. His body was recovered and removed to the Wissahickon toll-gate house, on the Wissahickon pike.

LAMP EXPLODED.—On Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, a coal oil lamp exploded in a house at Tenth and Poplar streets. The broken lamp was thrown into the street, and some of the oil fell upon Mrs. Childs, setting her clothes on fire. She was seriously burned before the flames were extinguished. She was removed to her home, No. 917 North Tenth street, where she died last evening.

ROW AMONG SAILORS.—Yesterday afternoon a quarrel took place at the Seamen's Boarding House, on Larkin street, in which one of the number named John Meevan, aged 42, was badly beaten. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital in an exhausted condition, and alleges his injuries were inflicted by two men named Tracy and McCarty.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—William H. Reading, colored, aged forty-two years, residing at Seventh and Lombard streets, was yesterday afternoon knocked down in the street, robbed of his money, and badly beaten about the head and body. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and alleges his assailants were two men, named Sweeny and Burgess.

LARCENY.—On Saturday a man and woman called at the jewelry store of Messrs. Wriggins & Warden, Fifth and Chesnut streets, and made purchase of a pair of ear-rings. Soon after leaving a gold watch and chain were missed. Information was left at the Central Station, and in a few hours the man and woman were arrested and locked up for a hearing.

ADMITTED TO PROBATE.—The will of the late John F. McDevitt was admitted to probate on Saturday. He devises out of his estate $1000 to the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, and $1000 to the church of the same name, at Twentieth and Christian streets. He has designated Right Rev. Bishop Wood as the sole executor of his estate.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Henry McPeak was arrested on Saturday in Fourth street, near Vine, on the charge of beating a mule over the head with a brick, and upon being taken before Recorder Given, was fined five dollars with costs.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—Mrs. Hannah M. Devitt, aged forty years, residing in Park street, below Federal, and her son James, aged thirteen, were both bitten by a dog in their yard, yesterday afternoon, and taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

DEATH OF AN EX-POLICE OFFICER.—Henry Bell, a policeman under Mayors Swift, Jones, Gilpin, and Conrad, and Marshals Keyser and Murphy, died on Saturday, after an illness of several months.

SUICIDE.—The Coroner was sent for yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of a man named Robert Wilson, who committed suicide at the Almshouse, by cutting his throat.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a slight fire occurred at the undertaking establishment of Mr. William H. Moore, No. 104 North Fifth street.

VESSELS IN PORT.—At the close of the past week there were in this port 10 steamships, 11 ships, 28 barques, 19 brigs, and 22 schooners.

DOGS CAPTURED.—During the past week 195 unmuzzled dogs were captured by the dog-catchers, and of this number 165 were killed.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY JOTTINGS.

—A large assemblage was present, yesterday afternoon, at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Catholic church of St. Charles Borromeo. The newly consecrated Bishop, Right Rev. Dr. O'Hara, conducted the services. The work of erecting the new church edifice will be pushed forward vigorously. The corner-stone contained coins of the present year, church records, copies of the daily papers, and other documents. Father O'Reilly, formerly of the Cathedral, has been appointed to collect funds for the erection of the new church.

—The Italian Societies of this city held a Convention on Saturday, at Jefferson Hall. Mr. G. Patroni introduced the delegates and Mr. Ratto, the President pro tem. The Convention organized by electing Mr. Ciarlo, of Ohio, President; Mr. Patroni, of Philadelphia, Vice-President; Mr. Massa, of New York, Secretary. Several articles of the proposed union were adopted, and after taking the name of the Italian League in the United States, at 7 o'clock the Convention adjourned.

—The Democrats and conservatives of the Twentieth Ward held a meeting on Saturday night at Tenth and Master streets for the purpose of raising a fine American flag, having inscribed on it the names of the candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, Horatio Seymour and Gen. Frank P. Blair. Officers were chosen, and a number of resolutions passed.

—Rev. Robert F. Hill, eighteen years a missionary in Africa, died in Philadelphia on Thursday morning, July 16. He was once a slave in Virginia. For ten years he was a member of the Liberian Congress. Eloquent, earnest, and courteous, his loss will be widely felt. The funeral service will take place at the Shiloh Baptist Church this morning.

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has directed Assessor J. W. Frazier, of the First District, to reduce his assistant assessors from twenty-five to fifteen. There are now seventeen divisions, and they are to be cut down to ten.

—Several of the Philadelphia German singing societies left the city at an early hour this morning for Reading, to attend the Sengerfest, which commences in that city to-day.

—The Resolution Hose Company intend visiting Boston, leaving this city on the 21st of September next. The carriage belonging to the Company will be rebuilt, and a new cylinder of hose placed upon the reel before leaving the city.

—The Kensington Hose Company having decided to preserve their ambulance, have sent it to the maker's for repairs.

—The carriages of the Robert Morris Hose and the Southwark Engine Company are now at the shop for the purpose of repairs.

—The warrants for Hose and Engine Companies will be delivered to-day, by the Chief Engineer.

—The Keystone beat the Olympic Base Ball Club on Saturday, the score score standing 25 to 10.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

FIRE IN CAMDEN.—A fire was discovered about 5 o'clock, in the boiler-room of Messrs. Goldey & Cohn's packing-box manufactory, on the south side of Taylor avenue, below Second street. The building, a two-story brick, about 30 by 50 feet, was soon wrapped in flames, and in a short time totally destroyed. A two-story brick stable adjoining, owned and occupied by Mr. B. H. Middleton, next took fire, and was destroyed with a portion of its contents. The flames were driven across Taylor avenue by a strong southerly wind, and a pile of lumber was set on fire and consumed. From the lumber pile the flames communicated to a frame building at the southwest corner of Second and Federal streets, owned by W. Scull, and occupied by M. Whildin as a grocery and feed store, and it, with most of its contents, was soon destroyed. The structure on the west side of Second street, between Taylor avenue and Federal street, took fire, and with but one exception the buildings were completely wrecked. No. 1 S. Second street, a two and a half story brick, occupied in part as a store by Charles Ware; the other portion of the structure was used as a dwelling. It oclonged to Mr. William Scull. Entirely destroyed. No. 3, immediately adjoining on the south, was a two and a half story brick, owned by Frederick Sherner, and occupied by Wier & Marshall as a produce store. The dwelling part of the building was occupied by one of the firm. Entirely destroyed. No. 5 Second street, a two and a half story frame, owned by P. Ruptur, and occupied by B. H. Middleton as a dwelling. Entirely destroyed. No. 7 Second street, corner of Taylor avenue, a three-story brick, owned by P. Ruptur, and occupied by Mr. Middleton as a cabinet workhouse. The roof and top floor of this structure were partly consumed. Adjoining Mr. Whildin's store, on Federal street, was a three-story brick dwelling, No. 134, owned by Mr. Scull, and occupied as a dwelling by John Goldey. Nothing but the walls and first floor are left. No. 128 Federal street, a large three-story brick building, owned and occupied by Alderman James M. Cassaday, was considerably damaged about the roof. Several structures immediately adjacent to those mentioned were slightly damaged by water. Nearly all of the parties named lost the greater part of their stocks of goods, fixtures, and furniture. Everything that was saved was in a damaged condition. The total loss by the conflagration will amount to between thirty and forty thousand dollars. The heaviest losers are Messrs. Goldey & Cohn, who probably suffer to the extent of $15,000. They have policies of insurance which will partly cover the loss.

Mr. Whildin is probably the next heaviest loser. It is estimated that $5000 will amply cover his loss; he has a partial insurance. The other parties who suffered have insurance upon their properties to about one-half the amount of their loss. There was a great lack of water in Camden, and soon after the fire began to spread, word was sent to Philadelphia for assistance, and Chief Engineer McCusker proceeded to Camden with the following among other companies, Hibernia, Vigilant Engine, and Diligent and Neptune Hose. These companies, by drawing the water from the Delaware, no doubt prevented the spread of the flames to other valuable property in the vicinity of the fire. Several of the firemen were so overcome by the heat that they had to be carried to their homes.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4 45 | MOON RISES....8 02
SUN SETS....7 29 | HIGH WATER....2 31

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	July 4
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July 7
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	July 7
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	July 8
Hibernia	Liverpool	Quebec	July 9
Germania	Southampton	New York	July 9
Java	Liverpool	New York	July 11
Wm. Penn	London	New York	July 11
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	July 15
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 16

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	July 21
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	July 22
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	July 24
Bremen	New York	Bremen	July 25
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	July 27
Europa	New York	Havre	July 25
Celtic	New York	London	July 25
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	July 25
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	July 28

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	July 21
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 21
Morrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 23
Eagle	New York	Havana	July 24
Isolate	Philada	New Orleans	July 25
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	July 25

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Utility, Fargo, Providence D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Vance, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Moonlight, Bourne, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig L. A. Blossom, Chatfield, Barbadoes, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr Gustie Wilson, Floyd, Providence, G. S. Repplier.
Schr Clara, Mulford, Medford, Tyler & Co.
Schr A. Fields, Fettit, Cambridge, Casher, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Potomac, Coombs, Bangor, do.
Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, Portsmouth, do.
Schr L. P. Pharo, Collins, Washington, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr John Cadwalader, Steelman, Salem, do.
Schr J. P. Cake, Endicott, Boston, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr Lucy Church, Adams, Nantucket, Hammett & Nell.
Schr J. B. Myers, Elwood, Boston, do.
Schr J. L. Russell, Smith, Lynn, Stockton & Co.
Schr Abbie Putman, Lambord, Boston, Captain.
Schr Combery, Kuhn, Boston, Captain.
Str G. H. Stout, Ford, Washington, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Tyde, Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Othello, Pinkham, 44 days from Liverpool with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Steamship Roman, Baker, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Off Morris Liston's, passed Br brig Kate, bound up.
Br. barque Ada, Murphy, from Liverpool May 2 with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
N. G. barque Kosmos, Wernichs, 3 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Brandywine, Ireland, from Salem.
Schr Lucy Church, Adams, from Nantucket.
Schr C. L. Russell, Smith, from Lynn.
Schr Gustie Wilson, Floyd, from Hingham.
Schr A. Fields, Fettit, from Stonington.
Schr C. S. Edwards, Corson, from Cambridge.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, from Greenport.
Schr John Cadwalader, Steelman, from Salem.
Schr Potomac, Coombs, from Lighton.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Utility, Fargo, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Valley City, Morgan, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr James Young, Wilson, 11 days from St. John, N. B. with lumber and laths to order.
Schr J. G. Curtis, Atwood, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr John Tyler, Cook, 18 days from Bangor, with lumber, etc., to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr S. C. Morton, Morton, from New York, with sash, etc., to captain.
Schr Bagaduce, Kennard, 4 days from New Haven, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr E. English, Crowell, 4 days from New Haven, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr S. C. Fithian, Tutt, 1 day from Port Deposit, Md., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr W. P. Phillips, Somers, from Medford.
Schr M. E. Coyne, Facemire, from Gloucester.
Schr A. H. Calm, Simpson, from Gloucester.
Schr Kadosh, Travers, from Dorchester.
Schr L. P. Pharo, Collins, from Providence.
Schr J. P. Cake, Endicott, from Boston.
Schr C. Comery, Kuhn, from Boston.
Schr Carrie Knight, Studams, from Boston.
Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, from Boston.
Schr Stephen Morris, Seaman, from Boston.
Schr H. A. Hunt, Compton, from Boston.
Schr E. L. Smith, Smith, from Salem.
Schr Clara, Mulford, from Salem.
Steamer Novelty, Tutt, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, from Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 18th inst.
Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, hence, at Providence 16th inst.
Brig Wm. H. Parks, for Philadelphia, was loading at St. Mary's, Georgia, 16th inst.
Brig Speed Larkie, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 17th inst.
Schr Emily H. Taylor, Taylor, sailed from Gardiner, Me., 9th inst for Philadelphia.
Schr Georgia, Brier, hence, at Portland 15th inst.
Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 16th inst.
Schr F. A. Baird, Ireland, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 17th inst.
Schr Hattie Gilchrist, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Belfast 16th inst.
Schrs James W. Wilson, Plumer; A. E. Martin, Buell, and Admiral Steelman, hence, at Salem 16th inst.
Schr George Fales, Nickerson, hence, at Providence 16th inst.
Schrs Daniel Holmes, Haywood; Nellie H. Benedict, Ellis; Stephen Hotchkiss, Hodgdon; and J. Clark, Fowler, sailed from Providence 16th inst, for Philadelphia.
Schrs Benjamin Strong, Brown; Francis Barrits, Glover; E. Glover, Rogersoll; J. S. Clark, Clark; and Hannah Blackman, Jones, hence, at Providence 16th inst.
Schr Westmoreland, Rice, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 17th inst.
Schr Lottie Beard Perry, hence, for Salem, at New Bedford 17th inst.
Schrs R. W. Brown, Rodman; Archer & Reeve, Ireland; and Sarah Bruen, Adams, were loading at Savannah 16th inst, for Philadelphia.
Schr Argus Eye, Sylvester, for Philadelphia, was loading at Charleston 16th inst.
Schrs W. Bradshaw, Dix and Rebecca Seaur, Tall, hence, at Richmond 16th inst.
Schr Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 16th inst.
Schrs S. Watson, Adams, from Nantucket; Julia A. Crawford, Buckley, from Newport; Wm. Gillam, from Middletown; J. D. Ingraham, Dickinson, from Hartford; Cora, Kelly, from do.; Maria, from Westerly for Philadelphia, at New York 17th inst.
Schr E. E. Sylvester, Sylvester, hence, at Gloucester 17th inst.
Schr Everglade, Leland, for Philadelphia, cleared at Cainis 14th inst.
Arrangements are in progress at Savannah for the raising of the schr Lewis Audenried, which is lying sunk, with a cargo of coal, opposite Fort Jackson. At high water her masts alone are visible.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Captain Johnson, of the steamer Dirigo, reports that the bell of the Pollock Rip Lightship is broken, the only warning in thick weather being a fog horn.

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.
1 14

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATCC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthj

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.

ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 Inches

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS in Stock. 5 15

AMUSEMENTS.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE, in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, "LINCOLN DEPOT," WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1868.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of the 22d instant, for the delivery at this depot of the following articles, viz:—

100 (One hundred) Horse Brushes, each.
10 (Ten) pounds Block Tin, per pound.
36 (thirty-six) Chest Locks, per dozen.
36 (thirty-six) Desk Locks, per dozen.
10 (One hundred) Door Locks and Knobs.
12 (Twelve) Pickles, each.
25 (twenty-five) gallons Alcohol, per pound.
50 (fifty) pounds Borax, per gallon.
100 (one hundred) pounds Castile Soap, per pound.
100 (five hundred) Hand Saw Files, assorted, per gross.
12 (twelve) Carpenter's Pencils, per dozen.
24 (twenty-four) Secretary Stones, each.
50 (fifty) Stable Brooms, each.
100 (one hundred) Corn Brooms, per dozen.
100 (one hundred) W. W. Brushes, each.
24 (twenty-four) Paint Brushes, each.
50 (fifty) Tin Chimneys, No. 2, per dozen.
4 (four) Grindstones and Fixtures, each.
12 (twelve) Garden Hoes, each.
6 (six) Scythes, each.
6 (six) Scythe Snathes, each.
50 (fifty) lbs. Chrome Yellow, per lb.
50 (fifty) lbs. Chrome Green, "
50 (fifty) lbs. Patent Dryer, "
300 (three hundred) lbs. Axle Grease, per lb.
50 (fifty) lbs. Glue (Irish).
6 (six) sides Bridle Leather, per side.
200 (two hundred) lbs. Harness Leather, per lb.
2000 (two thousand) lbs. White Lead, (Lewis) per lb.
200 (two thousand) lbs. Cut Nails, 10d., per keg.
150 (fifteen hundred) lbs. " 8d., "
100 (one thousand) lbs. " 12d., "
2 (two) bbls. Coal Oil, per gallon.
3 (three) bbls. Linseed Oil, Raw, per gallon.
2 (two) bbls. Linseed Oil, Boiled, "
1 (one) barrel Sperm Oil, per gallon.
1 (one) barrel Neat's Foot Oil, per gallon.
300 (three hundred) lbs. Putty, per lb.
100 (one hundred) lbs. Black Paint, per lb.
25 (twenty-five) lbs. Hemp Twine (Heavy), per lb.
2 (two) barrels Linseed Oil, per gallon.
10 (ten) gallons Copal Varnish, per gallon.
5 (five) lbs. Black Wax, per lb.
10 (ten) lbs. Saddler's Thead, per lb.

Proposals from dealers in the different articles specified are invited. The articles must be of the best quality, subject to a rigid inspection, and must be delivered within six days of the acceptance of the proposal.

Proposals to be made in duplicate, and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Brigadier General J. C. McFarren, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Depot of Washington.

A. P. BLUNT,
7 15 6t Bvt. Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR, NEW YORK.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, August 10, 1868 for deepening by dredging the harbor of Ogdensburg, New York so as to give twelve feet of water at the lowest stage, in the following places, viz:—

Section 1. On the outer bar across the channel into the upper harbor, northeasterly from the lighthouse, where about 18,000 cubic yards of hard sand is estimated to require removal.

Section 11. Between the bridge, the ferry wharf and the Rome Railroad depot, where, it is estimated, about 28,000 cubic yards of very hard "hardpan," with gravel and small boulders, must be taken out.

All the material (which will be measured in the scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the outer bar, in deep water, as a point to be marked.

The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and no later than Sept. 15 1868, continued as long as possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1868.

Bidders must propose for each section separately, and separate contracts will be made for each.

Bids must be made upon printed blanks, which can be procured at this office (or similar written ones), which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. All the information possessed at this office will be given to bidders, but all wishing to contract are particularly requested to examine at Ogdensburg before sending in their bids.

C. E. BUNT,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., July 14 1868. 7 16 20t

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office No. 104 S. FIFTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 27th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Head street, from Second to Front streets, to be constructed of bricks, circular in form with a clear inside diameter of three feet, in accordance with plans and specifications to be prepared by the Department of Surveys, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance to be paid by the City.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track the sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid to the Contractor by the Company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly, approved May 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chief Commissioner of Highways.
7 17 3t

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, OFFICE No. 104 S. FIFTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, 24th instant, for the construction of a sewer on the line of Main street from Cotton street to Shurr's lane (Twenty-first Ward), to be constructed of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, in accordance with plans and specifications to be prepared by the Department of Surveys. Each bid must distinctly state the price per lineal foot including excavations, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance to be paid by the city.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track the Sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid to the Contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly, approved May 8, 1866.

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MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chief Commissioner of Highways.
8t

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY. The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gilles Ballett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lodge and Horse Car persons desiring access at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 24

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL. PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Waln, No. 128 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 153 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1008 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 18 North Eleventh street.

The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 2 27†

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on sale in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commissioner can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. 7

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—Harding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher, No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS

SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH.
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan 10-40s	$201,000 00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210 070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50 000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan	51,000 00
20 000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000 00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4370 00
5,000,300	Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Phil

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier; and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1868.

The Republican Nomination for District Attorney.

THE Republican Convention for the nomination of District Attorney have a difficult and delicate duty imposed on them by the withdrawal of Mr. Hazlehurst and Mr. Mann, a duty which we greatly fear they do not appreciate, and which they will not prove equal to. The position of local politics is peculiar. This Convention came near, very near, sacrificing the entire Republican party in our city, if not in our State, for the gratification of a merely personal preference. This self-destruction was resisted by the minority, and the two branches separated. Force of circumstances has compelled a re-union of these opposing elements, and if they are to select a candidate on whom all can unite, they have to give their choice to an existing popular man. There is nothing to be gained by denying that Mr. Sheppard is a gentleman of large popularity and eminent fitness for the post of District Attorney. But his qualifications are not so transcendant that we cannot select a dozen Republican lawyers every one of whom is equally unobjectionable. He is an honest man. We have honest men on our side. He is a good lawyer. We could suggest a dozen other equally good and half-a-dozen far superior. He is a new man; but this is no exclusive requisite. But these qualities which, when matched by a worthy choice, give him no advantage, are certain securities of victory if we do not have as our candidate one who possesses them as well as Mr. Sheppard. He is the strongest man by far of all the Democratic nominees, and if we want to beat him we must make our choice the strongest of our ticket. What, then, are the requisites? In a cardinal point of view, we deem that the nominee should be a pure man. We must have no one around whom lingers the corrupting and effete odors of the Quarter Sessions under the old *regime*. Every man who has been in the ring under the Mann administration, be he ever so distantly connected with it, must not dare to seek the nomination. The suspicions of the people are strongly aroused. They look with mistrust, and most properly, on all the clique, and under the new administration these men must have no voice.

He must also be an able man. Dull mediocrity will not succeed. The court over which he will have to preside, to a great extent, is one which requires consummate ability. It requires on many special occasions a singularly powerful and fervid speaker, and one whom the people feel sure can be equal to any demands which may be made upon him. In this connection we may add that we want a nominee who has the power of systematizing the affairs of the court, which have become so disarranged by the continued retention of one man as to make them need a thorough revision.

The third qualification demanded is that he be a *new man*. We cannot disguise from ourselves the fact that the people are tired of surfeiting certain men with office. When for twenty years a gentleman has held a position of public trust and emolument, the mass of men think he has had his share. When there are others who have had nothing, they desire that such men should have a chance. We say if other things are equal, a new man should receive the nomination. There are contingencies, however, which would authorize the retention of a tried officer, who has proved faithful to all his trusts. If it should be impossible to secure harmony on any other candidate, or if he should possess peculiar merit, then we can unite most cheerfully in this selection. Unless, however, such a force of circumstances arises, *we favor a new man who has never held office*. We do not deem that such an occasion has arisen which calls for any such renomination of an office-holder, and most earnestly urge the Convention to act wisely in its choice. Let the candidate, whoever he is, unite the qualification of honesty, ability, and freedom from office-holding in the party, and we can assure him victory. To the nominee all of our support will be most heartily accorded.

The Age of Indifference.

THE present age has been variously called the Age of Marvels, the Age of different kinds of enlightenment, material progress, etc. We have often thought, looking to our own country especially, that it might, since the last three years, be called the Age of Indifference. We hear, and daily read of events transpiring around us, which, once upon a time, would have caused us to pause, think over, and talk over with our neighbor—such as instances of plighted faith, violations of honor and integrity, especially of frequent malversations, evil practices of all sorts—the committal of any one of which offenses a few years ago would have aroused a feeling of indignation. In the smallest of country villages all such matters are now heard of with the calmest indifference, or forgotten with the calmest freedom. Almost everybody remembers when it became known that Mr. A., who for many years held the responsible position of clerk in such and such a bank was suddenly discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of a few thousand dollars, how shocked the community was; how men met each other in the public streets and spoke of the event as of a public calamity; how the offender was talked of as a ruined man—irretrievably ruined in character and position, never more to rise in the world; with a wife and children doomed as it should seem to ruthless poverty. We manage these matters differently now-a-days, not that we would approve of a proper sympathy being withheld from the erring, but to our own erring in the opposite extreme. It is scarcely too much to say that if in looking into our daily journals we should read that Mr. B. was yesterday arrested by the Government officials for defrauding the Government of a million of dollars, it would by no means occasion not to say as much talk as the comparatively trifling abstraction of the few thousands we have just been speaking about; but so frequent is the occurrence that we would not think it worth while to talk of the matter at all, so accustomed are we become to peculations of all kinds, gigantic robberies, City, State, and Governmental, which are almost daily being made known, the aggregate amount of which, could any one be found to sum up the entire mass, or rather could any approximation by any possible means be made, gigantic as these frauds would appear, and heavily as the taxes are continued on everything we eat, drink, or wear, yet it only affords another proof of the worth of our argument, when we say that beyond a slight shrugging of the shoulders, people would for the most part remain as indifferent to the ulterior consequences which inevitably must ensue as if nothing wrong had been going on at all.

The revelations made by Mr. Parton of the misdoings of the New York Board of Aldermen, although they would compare in auda city and magnitude with some of the greatest feats ever attempted by the fictitious rascals of fiction, are but as a drop in a bucket, when compared with the great maelstrom of robberies which before and since Mr. Parton made his statement have been proved too clearly to have been committed, even to recur to his statement as a further proof, if any were needed, of the general indifference. Here was given names, dates, amounts received, accounts of jobs parcelled out by this board of conservators of the public morals with as much nonchalance as if the parties were engaged in meritorious employment. So deep-rooted has the evil become, so indifferent has the public become, that we doubt whether anything short of a general collapse, partly induced by this deep-seated cancer, shall awaken the community to do something more that listlessly connive, if we must so speak, by their manifest indifference, at these outrages.

One of the most striking instances of this almost criminal apathy is in the selection of jurymen. Indeed, when we reflect on the subterfuges resorted to by many to escape jury duty, our wonder is that so many good juries are so often constituted. A business man is summoned to serve on one; he is vexed that he should be asked to leave his business, to bother himself, as he calls it, about other people's affairs. It never seems to occur to him that if he should have an important case coming on before one of the courts, how disappointed he might feel if it should be left to the judgment of men in whose opinions and probity he might have little confidence.

If we turn to the political situation, we see faint glimmerings of the signs of a little fright on the part of the old whisky and water caucuses. The exhortations of the Union League, have not been without their effect As we remarked lately while on the subject of parties, we think neither party need disdain to take a useful hint from the other. Our Democratic friends will want all the good men on their ticket they can muster, to counteract the good example adopted by their Republican opponents. If in this we see a slight change for the better, it is some consolation at least that there is a little attempt being made to shake off the slough of utter indifference.

The Growth of Fine Arts in the United States.

WHEN a nation is young and poor, it naturally devotes itself to material prosperity. It has no time for the refinements of life; it seeks only to secure the comforts, if possible, but principally the necessities. It is the same with an individual. When a pioneer first breaks the sod, he does not think of terracing or beautifying it. He does not look for pleasure grounds or fountains. He seeks only to cultivate sufficient soil to give his family a supply of food, and never gives a moment's attention to any attempt at elegance. But when prosperity has increased his worldly stores, and he finds himself the possessor of an assured income, and he has become a man of means, the things slighted at first now claim his care, and he begins to ornament where before he sought only to utilize. The same is true of any nation. In the early period of its existence it strives to enrich itself. It devotes all its time, talents, and energies to the securing of wealth. The mechanical genius is fully strained. The muscles are used to the sacrifice of the brain, and no thought is given to literature or the fine arts. But wealth brings leisure and stability. The acquisition of money or the improvement of resources now divides attention with elegant accomplishments, and letters and the arts flourish. It has been questioned whether the arrival of the era of leisure does not indicate a descent in the scale of national greatness, and whether any true lover of his country can with justice find any satisfaction in such a "decline;" for so many call it. The instance of Rome is cited so continually as to become extremely hackneyed. She was great and secure so long as her sons devoted themselves to her material prosperity; but with the arrival of fine arts and the general cultivation of letters her decline clearly began. We are too apt, however, to confuse the result of other influences with the events which accompany them. We cannot esteem the arts as the cause of the death of the Roman empire. A spirit of luxuriant ease carried to an excess, and the general deterioration of national pride and individual honor, were the real secret. It is unjust to lay such a failure at the door of the arts, when, in truth, they were but the offspring of the elegance which ran to such excess as to cause national destruction.

It is therefore without the feeling of suspicion which many of the croakers of our land entertain that we view the great increase of the public interest in the fine arts. What was but a few years ago confined entirely to a few of the richest of our citizens is now shared to a great extent by the masses of the people. It is not a decade since, when the exhibitions of our Academy of Fine Arts were but slimly attended, and then by those only who felt a personal interest in the works of some artist. Now they present a different picture: we see the poor man there as well as the rich, and the instances are not rare where the families of the laborer go to enjoy the pleasures which must result from the inspection of works of real excellence. We desire, however, that this spirit should receive yet more liberal encouragement. The effect of a popular love of art would be refining and ennobling. It would afford sincere pleasure to the people, of the most rational, instructive, and innocent character, and we would, therefore, rejoice to see it more widely spread.

If there are now a number of families of the laboring classes who are willing to spend their money to enhance the collection, we can imagine the immense increase of interest which would result if the Academy was to be thrown open to all the world and thoroughly *popularized*. If it should not only be free to all, but more emphatically of the people. If the Directors intend to erect a new building, and thoroughly remunerate the whole corporation, we hope they will seek to make their institution emphatically for the masses. With the experience of foreign countries to guide us, we think it only right for the rich to do all they can to be friends with and of the poor. The interests of the community require that there should be sympathy between the two classes. The same spirit which dictates the propriety of expending public moneys in parks, drives, statuary, and every class of public pleasure-giving enterprises, including within its scope a liberality in the cultivation of a taste for fine arts, and knowing that the most liberal of our citizens are fully alive to all the requests of the case, we look forward confidently to the day, not far distant, when the popular taste and appreciation of the beautiful will be educated by the free exhibition of an annual collection of paintings and sculpture which will be worthy of the city of Brotherly Love.

OBITUARY.

Moses Yale Beach.

Moses Yale Beach, formerly proprietor of the New York *Sun* died of paralysis, at his residence in Wallingford, Conn., yesterday morning, at the age of sixty-eight years. Mr. Beach was born in Wallingford, Conn., on January 7, 1800. In early boyhood he exhibited unusual skill in mechanics, and while attending school, or doing "chores" he was constantly whittling out models of machines, or making curious contrivances of wood. When fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker in Hartford, and by diligence in performing extra tasks he was able to purchase his freedom in his eighteenth year. After being employed as a journeyman in Northampton, Mass., a short time, he went into business for himself, and it was not long before his cabinet work was reputed to be the best in the country. Yet his business was unsuccessful and he removed to Springfield, where he neglected other interests to experiment with a gunpowder engine for propelling balloons. Not succeeding with this invention, he next attempted to open steam navigation on the Connecticut river, between Hartford and Springfield, and would have done so if the state of his affairs had not obliged him to cease operations before his steamer was completed. Others by adopting his plan gained much credit, in taking a steamer over Enfield Falls, a feat that had been looked on as impossible. Soon afterwards Mr. Beach invented a rag cutting machine which has come to be generally used by paper mills, yet he received no pecuniary benefit from his machine, because he delayed taking out a patent for it. He next removed to Ulster county, N. Y., where he became interested in an extensive paper mill, and though amassing a large property in six years, he lost it all during the next seventh. This was the last of his reverses. In 1835 he came with his family to this city, where he bought an interest in the *Sun* newspaper, and in a short time became its sole proprietor. The wealth which he has since acquired has made him prominent in banking and other financial operations. President Polk sent him to Mexico during the Mexican War to arrange a treaty of peace. The negotiations, though satisfactory, were broken off by a false report, in which it was announced that Santa Anna had annihilated General Taylor's army. Mr. Beach had recently retired from business, and up to the time of his death resided in his native town.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Emanuel Leutze.

Emanuel Leutze, the painter, who died in Washington, D. C., yesterday, was born in Gmund, Wurtemberg, May 24, 1816. His parents, soon after his birth emigrated to this country and settled in Philadelphia. His youth was passed in that city, and there he received his first lessons in art as he practised drawing by the bed-side of his sick father to "pass away" the time. He soon became skillful, and an enthusiastic student, occupying his time principally in sketching portraits, at which he became an adept. After he had achieved a signal success in making a picture of an Indian in the midst of a wild landscape looking toward the setting sun, which gained him much praise among the artists and art critics, he rapidly rose in his business, and in 1841 went abroad, becoming a pupil of the celebrated Lessing. Two of his works in Europe, "Columbus before the Council of Salamanca," and "Columbus in Chains," were considered great successes, as was also "Columbus before the Queen," finished in 1843. In 1845, after studying in Venice and Rome, he was married, and took up his residence in Dusseldorf. He afterward devoted himself to historical subjects, producing many well-known and much-admired pictures, among the most celebrated of which in this country are "Washington Crossing the Delaware," "Washington at Monmouth," and "Sergeant Jasper." In 1859, after being absent eighteen years, he returned to the United States, where he has since resided.

Land Pirates in Indiana.

A special despatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* from Seymour, Ind., July 16, says:—

The Vigilance Committee of this place are actively at work ridding us of all thieves and suspicious characters, who are not a few. A Mr. Hare, who resides in Rockport, and whose character has not been of the brightest for the last ten years, was taken out of his house by the Vigilants last night, for the purpose of making him confess some facts which they supposed him acquainted with. He refused to comply with their request, whereupon he was stretched up with a rope for a few seconds. Upon cutting him down he still refused to tell anything. He was strung up again, but when let down still refused. They strung him up the third time, but when let down life was found to be almost extinct, they having kept him up a little too long. It was some time before he could be brought to again, and even then he was unable to speak, so they were compelled to leave him without gaining the desired information. The three express robbers, Sparks, Moore, and Merrill are yet at large, but are still pursued by a large force.

—An Albany editor cuts a dash at Saratoga with a four-in-hand, gold-mounted harness, and other nice things, such as editors deserve, but don't always get.

—A French sportsman has discovered an appetite for stewed fox.

—Ristori gave her lawyer a set of diamonds before she left.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FIVE DOLLARS FOR A BOUQUET, and his fragrance is lost in a single evening; one dollar for a bottle of PHALON'S "FLEUR DE MAY," the new perfume for the handkerchief, with a bouquet in every drop, exhaling an odor incomparable, and almost unperishable. Sold by all druggists. 1t

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and Keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. H. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 30, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:—

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868,

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1868.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1869, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full Shares.

THOMAS M. FIRTH,
5 14 11w Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD,
5 28 10 Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14 f

☞ OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of taxes, payable on demand.

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
7 13 12t

☞ RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea-side.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
7 3 1m4p No. 1210 MARKET Street.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf

SEA-SIDE AMUSEMENTS.

SECOND GRAND CARNIVAL AT THE NEW EXCURSION HOUSE, CAPE MAY, BY LA COTERIE SOCIABLE, ON TUESDAY, JULY 21.

Excursion Tickets good from Philadelphia to Cape May and return, and admitting to the Carnival, only $2. Children half price.

Billiards, Bowling, Bathing, Dancing, &c.

Hassler's Band. Last boat leaves Market street wharf at 6 A. M. Tickets for sale at Pitcher's, No. 808 Chesnut street; Conrad Bros., No. 1107 Chesnut street, and at Market street ferry. 1t

PICNIC.

FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,

And all that are in favor of Liberty for Ireland.

A GRAND PIC NIC will be given by the UNION CIRCLE, in COTTAGE GROVE, Gloucester, New Jersey, ON THURSDAY, July 23, 1868. The Grove is within five minutes walk from the ferry.

Addresses will be delivered by Hon. JAMES GIBBONS, and Major W. McWILLIAMS. It is also expected that General O'Neil will be present.

A Brass and String Band will be in attendance. Refreshments on the ground.

Co. A, Eighth Regiment Irish Army, will leave foot of South street, Gloucester Ferry, on the same day, 2 o'clock boat, for the Pic Nic grounds.

Tickets, 50 cents, including fare on the boats; children accompanying parents holding tickets, free.

Tickets for sale at the ferry, and by any member of the Circle. Boats leave foot of South street every 30 minutes. Regular fare 10 cents. 7 20 3t*

STUBBS' XX FCB

Will cure the DYSPEPSIA,
PURIFY THE BLOOD,
RENOVATE THE SYSTEM.

Principal Depot, No. 2414 FRANKFORD ROAD.
For sale at all the Drug Stores in the city. 7 15 1m

FOR SALE.—A NEW FIRE-PROOF SAFE, superior make; size inside, in inches, 21 high, 20 wide, 16 deep. Call or address, E. P. HALL, No 115½ Walnut street, Room 17. 7 15 3t*

SOAP.

CAUTION.

PLAYED OUT SOAP MEN,

WITH PLAYED OUT SOAPS

Are trying the mean dodge of putting up their Soaps similar to

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC.

The public are cautioned to

BEWARE OF THIS FRAUD!

THE GENUINE is manufactured only by

J. B. DOBBINS,

AT HIS IMMENSE WORKS,

SIXTH STREET AND GERMANTOWN AVENUE.

SOLD BY RESPECTABLE GROCERS EVERYWHERE. 7 14 6t 4p

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world. Has all the strength of the old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. 6 29 3m4p

CLOTHING.

THE REV. DR. SOMEBODY-OR-OTHER

Makes a practice of giving half of his marriage fees to his wife. This generally works well, and the amiable and accomplished lady is very fond of it.

But, on a recent occasion, the learned clergyman was bothered about making the division. A thoughtful bridegroom presented him with a magnificent suit of ROCKHILL & WILSON'S CLOTHES; coat, vest, and pants. The wife claimed her half. But how should the lot be divided? Neither coat nor vest fit the body, and as to her wearing the pantaloons, it wouldn't do at all. So the clergyman had to keep the whole fee himself; and he said that he never had a better fee in his life; and that he wished that in future, when folks came to get married, they would bring the fee in like manner, from ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Gentlemen who intend to get married, also those who are already married, also young men and boys who won't get married for some time to come, together with all other sorts and conditions, are invited to call and see the tremendous stock of elegant summer raiment, now rapidly moving off from the

GREAT BROWN CLOTHING HALL OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO

TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,

(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,

ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The Handsome Brown Stone RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, 41112, 4114, and 4116 SPRUCE Street.

C. J. FELL & BRO.,
7 15 w/m1m5p* No. 120 South FRONT Street.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE, 50 or 100 acres. Bristol pike above 7 mile stone, and near Tacony. Mansion house, coach shops, and dwellings to let. Apply on the premises, or to R. WHITTAKER, No. 610 LOCUST Street. 7 15 2t*

FOR RENT,

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

6 24 tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

WINES, ETC.

CHARLES BOTTLER'S

IMPERIAL SPARKLING

CATAWBA.

SOLE AGENTS,

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

No. 1310 CHESNUT Street,

5 15 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 1850

DRY GOODS.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore, will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,

GIRARD ROW.

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES HANDKERCHIEFS PUFFED, REVERSED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

AT TEMPTING PRICES

In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,

8 12 GIRARD ROW.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS.
WHITE DUCKS AND DRILLS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FLAX COLORED DRILLS AND DUCKS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FANCY DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
STRIPED DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
BLOUSE LINENS, SEVERAL COLORS.
PLAIN COLORED LINENS, FOR LADIES TRAVELLING SUITS.
PRINTED SHIRTING LINEN.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LINEN GOODS IN THE CITY, SELLING

Less than Jobbers' Prices.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,

9 18 3mw NO. 828 ARCH STREET.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS,

JOBBERS, and

RETAILERS

OFFER

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS

Of Our Late Importations

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL SALE,

FOR 15 DAYS ONLY.
GREAT REDUCTION
in
PRICES
TO CLOSE OUT
SUMMER STOCK.
BARGAINS
in
SUMMER SHAWLS.
BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS
BARGAINS
in
WHITE PIQUE.
BARGAINS
in
LAWNS AND PERCALES.
SUMMER GOODS selling without regard to cost at the

Cheap Store of Eighth Street.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,

NO. 103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

5 23 smh2m BELOW RACE.

NEW STORE. JAMES M'MULLAN, NEW STOCK

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

LINEN AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

Takes this opportunity to return his thanks to the Ladies of Philadelphia and surrounding districts for their liberal patronage, and begs to inform them that

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE CITY HE HAS OPENED HIS

NEW STORE,

NO. 1128 CHESNUT STREET,

TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH.

His long experience in Linen Goods, and his facilities for obtaining supplies

DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS, enable him at all times to offer

THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

The OLD STORE, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT, will be kept open as usual. 4 6 mwf3m

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

ARE NOW RECEIVING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer Coatings,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 5 30 3m

A STRIKE RIOT.

The Discontented Employes of a Missouri Railroad Waylay a Train.

From the St. Louis Republican July 17.

A riot, which threatened to assume formidable proportions at the time it occurred, took place on the Pacific Railroad yesterday morning. The scene of the disturbance was close to the machine shop, about two miles from the Seventh Street Depot. It was created by some discontented engineers who had left work, and was participated in by about twenty-four men of this class and firemen.

The first intimation of the threatened riot was given shortly before 9 o'clock in the morning, when the persons mentioned began to congregate near the machine shop. Shortly after this, a locomotive, which had come from Franklin, was starting out, when several of these men leaped upon it. It was going at a slow speed. The fireman, who had been lately engaged, jumped off, and tried to escape, he deeming it perilous to his safety to remain. His efforts to do so were, however, futile, as he was pursued by the rioters and badly beaten and stoned. Had not assistance been at hand it is probable he would have received fatal injuries. It fared rather better with the engineer of the locomotive, for, although well beaten, he was saved from further injuries.

The Chief of Police was notified of the riot, and had a body of 25 or 30 men quickly collected on the spot. The rioters, seeing that assistance was being procured, dispersed, but one of them, a man named Thomas Riley, who put down the breaks of the engine, was arrested. The police prevented any further stoppage of the trains, which ran with accustomed regularity during the day. The Chief left a body of nine men under the command of Sergeant O'Neil, to prevent any further disturbance, and they were relieved at night by a similar number.

We learn from Mr. B. Warren, the master mechanic, that the origin of the disturbance is as follows:—Some days ago one of the engines was taken off this part of the road and transferred to Booneville. This left four engines instead of five, as before, to run between here and Jefferson. But this left the number of miles to be run daily by the engines less than that allotted on the Ohio and Mississippi road. The men were spoken to about it, and after running a few days they applied to have another engine put on. The demand was made on Wednesday, the 8th instant. Mr. Warren told them he was not in favor of it, but he would speak to his superior officers about it. He proposed to refer the matter to Mr. Wilson, of the men's society, for decision, but they refused to agree to it. He next offered to put an extra man on, so that these four engineers would not be overworked, but they demurred to this and said they must have the engine. He told them that if they were attempting to run the road it would not be permitted, and on Wednesday he got more men. About twenty-three of the old hands left, under the impression that their places could not be supplied, but they found out their mistake, and the riot was the consequence.

The matter in dispute was not a question of wages at all. The engineers who complained receive $28 per week, and the firemen $2 per day. There are about fifty engineers on this part of the road, and a rather large number of firemen.

It is intended to keep a body of police on duty day and night, at the machine shop, for some time, and it is not likely that any further difficulty will ensue.

Last evening the Chief of Police sent a squad of policemen in uniform and several in citizens' dress as far as Franklin, where there is a partial strike as well as at Jefferson City.

A MANIAC'S WORK.

Seventeen Victims Fall Under the Knife of a Madman at Trebizond.

A Constantinople correspondent of the New York *Herald* relates the following occurrence of recent date:—

A horrible incident occurred at Trebizond, a few days since, which spread consternation throughout the whole city. In the space of a few minutes only, seventeen victims fell under the knife of a madman. Four were killed on the spot, ten mortally wounded, and three others slightly wounded. Each victim received but a single wound, which in all cases was aimed at the heart. The assassin is a man of small stature, but strong and robust, about fifty years of age, sometimes calls himself a Persian, sometimes a Russian, sometimes a Christian, and at others a Mussulman.

During the past four months he has occupied a hole in an old wall, half of which has fallen with decay, in one of the most frequented streets of Trebizond, where he sold in the open air, old iron which he collected from every quarter of the town. He commenced his butcheries in broad day, at eight o'clock in the morning, armed with a knife sharpened on two edges, the blade of which was about six or seven inches in length. Having fastened the knife to his hand with a cord, keeping the blade beneath his arm, thus prepared he commenced walking slowly up the street he inhabits, seizing his opportunity to stab every one whom he found within his reach, and quietly concealed his weapon after each murderous blow, left his surprised victims totally unconscious of the hand that dealt their death wound, and unable to denounce the assassin.

No allusion is made to the action of the police during this time; in fact, they did not appear on the scene until after an end was made to the bloody work of the madman or fanatic by a baker, who succeeded in felling the assassin to the earth by a well directed blow from a heavy stick of wood, when he was immediately seized, disarmed, and handed over to the authorities, several policemen having promptly appeared as soon as the danger was past. He was taken before the Governor, where after an examination by two physicians, no evidence whatever of insanity was discovered. After having answered the questions relating to his name and place of birth, the lunatic, who calls himself Hadgi, would give no further information. On showing him the dagger with which he had committed such havoc, he pretended not to recognize it, and his only response to all questions was "*Bilmem*" (I don't know). The excitement and horror created among the entire population of Trebizond was so great that the Governor was obliged to hasten the execution, and after a summary trial the culprit was taken into the public square, and beheaded in the presence of the whole population of the city.

A BUFFALO TRAGEDY.

A Drunken Woman Murders and Mutilates an Old Lady of Sixty.

From the Buffalo Express of Saturday.

A murder of a most shocking character, occurred in this city yesterday afternoon. An old woman, sixty years of age, who was known by the name of Bridget Bateman or McDermott, and who resided on the Patch (below Genesee street, near the gas house) with a woman called Nellie Shehan, became engaged in an altercation with Kate Johnson, a woman of abandoned character, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was immediately killed by blows from an axe in the hands of the said Kate Johnson. Bridget was horribly mutilated, having received four cuts in the head and under the ear, which severed the carotid artery and jugular vein. She was also cut under the chin and in the shoulder, and her neck was found to be broken. The woman Johnson is an habitually intemperate character, and was intoxicated at the time the murder was committed. She pretends that some provocation was given by the fact of Bridget's having thrown sand and gravel in her eyes, but being much intoxicated when arrested, no information could be gathered from her. She was arrested soon after committing the act by Officers Wagner and Dix, and Coroner Walsh being notified, the inquest will be held to-day. A murder of a more shocking and diabolical character than this has rarely come before the notice of the public.

—Train says he is in prison for life.

—Bismark has bought Lord Brougham's house at Cannes.

—An ingenious Spanish suicide fastened himself inside a wood-pile and then set it on fire.

Progress in Manufactures.

In an article which we published in this journal in December last, under the above caption, we referred at some length to the great soap manufactory of Mr. J. B. Dobbins, at Sixth street and Germantown avenue, predicting that the soap which Mr. Dobbins manufactures—familiarly known as Dobbins' Electric Soap—was destined to attain a degree of popularity never equaled by any other manufactured article in this country; and stating that already the cupidity of certain envious (would-be) rivals had been excited by Mr. Dobbins' unparalleled success.

It is to the latter of these points that we to-day wish briefly to direct attention. As a great economizer of time and labor, we then gave to Mr. Dobbins' Soap the endorsement which its merits deserve, believing that by so doing we should promote the comfort and happiness of millions throughout our cities and the country at large. But we are unwilling that our endorsement of a good article shall be falsely used in order to give respectability and character to poor imitations of it. There are certain soap manufacturers of the more unscrupulous class, who after vainly endeavoring to foist their soap upon the market under certain *names* have simply *changed* their names, without in the least improving their washing properties, and are endeavoring to delude the public into the adoption of these miserable shams. They are pretty looking white soaps, but for washing purposes are absolutely good for nothing. Let the people therefore beware. One concern has even gone so far in this deception as to advertise *Philadelphia Electric Soap*, very nearly imitating his labels, with the evident design of misleading buyers into the supposition that it is the Dobbins article. Of course no honorable well-established firm would resort to such a trick. In fact, we know of respectable firms in the business who denounce the imposture more severely than does Mr. Dobbins himself.

We can hardly imagine a more disreputable mercantile procedure than these "played out" soap-makers, after their soaps have become as "played out" as themselves, endeavoring to resuscitate their dead failures by resurrecting them in *new boxes*, or rather in the old ones with *new labels*, and palming them off upon unsuspecting dealers and consumers as "ELECTRIC SOAP!" It is a wonder that their audacity has not impelled them even to the use of Mr. Dobbins' name to give currency to their worthless trash. Again, we say, beware of these imitations! Those who have not yet tried the merits of the *genuine* Electric Soap have still a real household blessing in store for them, and we recommend all our readers to avail themselves of it; but let them be careful to buy no other than that manufactured by Mr. Dobbins at his immense works, corner of Sixth street and Germantown avenue, Philadelphia.—*Press, July 14, 1868.*

Life Insurance by the Co-operative Plan.

The great benefits resulting from life insurance are too generally known to need any comment from us. Some days since we called attention to the method of Co-operative Mutual Life Insurance, as adopted by the Philadelphia Company, located at the northeast corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, in this city. The amount required to obtain an insurance of $1000 is only $5 and upwards, according to age; a sum within the reach of every person of limited income. And that, in addition to this, only $1·25, payable on thirty days' notice, is required on the death of any one of the one thousand of the class to which the insured belongs. Those who depend upon their earnings from day to day for the subsistence of their families, should take this matter into serious consideration, and there are few who cannot make the small payments required by this Company.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING FOR HOT WEATHER.—Every variety suited to the season for Men, Youths, Boys, and Children, new fresh and fashionable, replenished daily and selling rapidly at prices guaranteed in all cases lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled, and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

DISASTER FOLLOWS NEGLECT.—Whoever feels the premonitory symptoms of sickness should remember that it adds the agony of self-reproach to the pangs of disease to remember that they *might have been prevented.*

Languor, debility, and low spirits are often the precursors of terrible disorders. They indicate an immediate necessity for a tonic, and the best tonic in existence is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Sick headache, pain in the right side, and yellowness of the whites of the eyes are unmistakable symptoms of an approaching bilious attack, and, in order to ward it off, common prudence dictates the propriety of resorting to the most efficacious of all anti-bilious preparations—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Flatulence, nausea, oppression after eating, irregularity of the bowels, and a distaste for exertion, denote a disordered state of the stomach which, if neglected, is sure to culminate in chronic dyspepsia but which may be relieved in a few hours, and entirely cured in a few days by taking half a wineglassful of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS at regular intervals.

All physicians admit that innumerable lives are sacrificed every year that might have been saved by *precautionary medication.* Remember that one of the principal uses of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is to put the system in a condition to REPEL DISEASE. It recruits and restores the waning strength, and is, therefore, especially needed during the season when intense heat makes such heavy and constant drafts on the vital principle.

NATURE'S REMEDY.—The Medical Profession in this country as well as in Europe are giving preference to the use of Mineral Waters over all other remedies in the treatment of Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Kidney and Urinary Diseases and the various conditions resulting from excessive acid secretions, such as Dyspepsia and Debility. Gettysburg Katalysine Water has proved almost a specific in such cases, and the statements of cures are worthy of careful examination.

Pamphlets can be had of any of the principal Druggist Stores where the Water is for sale.

NO GAS! MORE LIGHT WANTED.—The laboring men at Point Breeze, whose business it is to enlighten the city, by keeping up the supply of gas at the works, are on a "non-stroke" for more wages, and the stroke came very near to being fatal last night to the city lamps. If the company will not accede to the demand for increased wages let them present to each one of the employes a cool summer suit of clothing from Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental. Any thing to pacify the men of gas, and keep gross darkness from covering the city.

FINE CUSTOM MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which can not be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, etc., are speedily relieved, and, if taken in time, permanently cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. You will find in it also a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds. Sold everywhere.

DUTY.—It is a duty we owe to ourselves, as well as to those who are dependent upon us to preserve our health and strength. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" are found to be an unfailing and valuable assistant in maintaining the vigor of the system, and in keeping it in tone. Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

TRENWITH has everything that the reader could wish for in the literary line. His favorite Depot at No. 107 S. Third street is completely stocked with Magazines, Periodicals, Illustrated Weeklies of all kinds, News Journals of later dates, Fashion Plates, Funny Monthlies, etc. He furnishes to his patrons the New York papers of the day long before the arrival of the regular mails. He is energetic, and merits the success he is achieving.

LOTS OF ALPACA SACKS.

Lots of Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Dusters,
Lots of Duck Sacks,
Lots of White Vests,
Lots of Linen Pants and Vests,
All fresh and very nice.

Alpacas from $2½ to $8.
Linens from $1 50 to $4, etc. etc.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market streets.

A good lot of Clergymen's Long Sacks.

MARRIED.

MARSHALL—DOBELBOWER.—At the Parsonage of the Pitman Chapel, on the 12th of June, by the Rev. Reuben Owen, Mr. JAMES K. MARSHALL to SADIE J., daughter of Lewis F. Dobelbower, Esq., both of this city.

POTTERTON—WELSH.—On the 30th of May, 1868, by Alderman Massey, Mr. CHARLES POTTERTON to Miss CAROLINE LAVINIA WELSH, both of this city.

DIED.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 18, HATTIE E., only daughter of Nathan and Mary S. Brown, aged 9 months.

Interment at Mount Vernon Cemetery, Monday, July 20, at 3 o'clock.

DELANEY.—On the 18th instant, MICHAEL F., son of the late Patrick and Mary Delaney, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 718 Jamison street, on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

DICKINSON.—On the morning of the 18th instant, after a long and lingering illness, ENOCH DICKINSON, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 4-86 Story street, West Philadelphia, on Tuesday morning, the 21st instant, at 8 o'clock. To proceed to Valley Baptist Church, Centreville, Chester county, Pa.

DONALDSON.—On the 19th instant, after a brief illness, ESTELLE, daughter of George T. and Amanda Donaldson, aged 5 months and 12 days.

The funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the parents' residence, No. 1719 Warnock street.

MELLOR.—On the 19th instant, ALICE T. MELLOR, infant daughter of William T. and Amanda M. Mellor, aged 3 months and 3 weeks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 1309 Venango street, Port Richmond, on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Blockley Baptist Church.

MILLER.—Suddenly, on the 17th instant, at Pottstown, Pa., Mr. GEORGE MILLER, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, J. Washing on Miller, No. 929 N. Fifth street, on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

MURPHY.—On the 19th instant, CECELIA S., wife of Edward V. Murphy, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Frederick Haas, No. 1338 N. Sixth street, on Wednesday morning, the 22d instant, at 8½ o'clock. Funeral services at St. Malachi's Church. Interment at St. Ann's Cemetery, Port Richmond.

PATRICK.—On the 19th instant, ANNA ELIZABETH, daughter of Jos. and Margaret J. Patrick, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 948 S. Sixth street, on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

PAUL.—On the 19th instant, IDA MAY, youngest daughter of Joseph H. and Mary A. Paul, aged 4 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 321 Dove place, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

HOLLOWAY'S

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE

OF

JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

PREPARED BY

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,

No. 602 ARCH STREET,

7 8 PHILADELPHIA.

WANTS.

WANTED,

FIVE HUNDRED

ABLE-BODIED MEN,

TO WORK

AT THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS.

APPLY AT THE OFFICE,

TWENTY-THIRD and MARKET Streets.

STEADY EMPLOYMENT WILL BE GUARANTEED.

THOMAS R. BROWN,

ENGINEER.

MUSICIANS WANTED FOR UNITED States Regimental Bands; also field musicians. Apply at United States Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 520 S. FRONT Street. 7 6 31 7 20 3t

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 25p

PATENTED—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Model French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street, and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 20 5p

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

POPULAR LOANS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 102,

And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 103,

And Accrued Interest.

Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

Full Reports, Maps, Etc., furnished upon application.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

660 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

Are now finished and in active operation. One hundred and twenty miles have been built in the last three months. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and this average of forty miles per month will be continued throughout the season, making NINE HUNDRED COMPLETED MILES by January 1, and it is now probable that the ENTIRE GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE OPEN FOR BUSINESS IN 1869.

No other first-class railroad in the world has been built and equipped so rapidly as the Union Pacific which runs west from Omaha

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The United States Government makes of this railroad a GREAT NATIONAL WORK, and aids its construction by very liberal grants of money and of lands. To further insure the speedy completion of the Road, the Company are authorized to issue their own

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Having thirty years to run, and having interest coupons payable semi-annually at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal, as well as interest, is made

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

The Mortgage Bonds of nearly all other railroads in this country, are payable, principal and interest, in currency, and it is asserted, without fear of contradiction, that no other railroad company in the world building so great an extent of road, issue bonds of equal value with the First Mortgage Bonds now offered for sale by the Union Pacific Railroad Co.

The price of these Bonds is now 102, and accrued interest from July 1, in currency. The Company believe that at this price their Bonds are the

Safest and most Profitable Investment

In the market, and they confidently expect that they will shortly command a higher premium than any similar security.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street,

W. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 S. THIRD Street,

AND IN NEW YORK

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices or to any of the advertised Agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,

July 2, 1868. [51 fmw tf] New York.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.

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N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
S. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 3 15 wfmd

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SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

BUY COUPONS OF

GOVERNMENT BONDS

AT SAME PRICE AS GOLD.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE POPULAR LOANS

Central and Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

COUPONS OF THESE BONDS CASHED AT OUR OFFICE.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

No. 16 South THIRD Street,

7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS

OF THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.,

Paid at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

Who have the Pacific Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

New Descriptive Pamphlets, with Map, furnished without charge, on application.

LEHIGH VALLEY

RAILROAD COMPANY'S

MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.

$5,000,000,

With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,

FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

These Bonds are secured by mortgage on the following Railroads belonging to this Company, namely, the main line from Philadelphia, New Jersey, through Mauch Chunk to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, 101 miles; the Beaver Meadow branch, 17½ miles, and the Lehigh and Mahanoy branch, 42½ miles, making a total of 161 miles of road, including 78 miles double-track, equal, with sidings, to 309 miles of single track, together with all lands, bridges, work-shops, machinery, depots, engine houses, and buildings thereunto belonging, and all rolling stock, tools, implements, and materials belonging to this Company, in use on the said Railroads.

This mortgage is a first lien on all of the above Roads, except 46 miles, from Easton to Mauch Chunk, on which it is preceded by a mortgage for $1,500,000 due in 1878, the Bonds of which are exchanging, as fast as presented, for the present issues; those not presented until maturity are to be paid out of the present loan, making it a first mortgage on the above-mentioned property.

$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS,

Either Coupon or Registered,

Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer,

Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
7 1 1m No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

GOLD BOUGHT.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

6 22 1m

SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS

Of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company, Guaranteed, Principal and Interest, by the

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,

For Sale at 95, and Interest from June 1.

C. & H. BORIE,
No. 8 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

BOWEN & FOX,
625 1mrp No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

CITY OF PITTSBURG WATER WORK

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

FOR SALE BY

WHELEN BROTHERS,
No. 106 South THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.

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OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 3m

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Stock and Gold Brokers.

QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND. 4 8 1y

R. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill Co

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill Co

MANSION HOUSE,
W. F Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill Co

WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading

ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Bucks Co,

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, Lebanon Co.,
Chas. Rodearmel, Box 110, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks Co

LITIZ SPRINGS,
George T. Grider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster Co.

PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery Co

PROSPECT TERRACE;
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery County. 5 21 2m

HYGENIA HOUSE.

COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARE,

Is now open for the reception of guests. This favorite place of resort is beautifully situated at a point on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Take steamer Perry Arch street wharf.

7 10 1m FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.
Post Office address, Deakyneville, Del.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1.

Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,
At Cape Island, N. J.,

was opened on the 25th of June.

Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing-rooms standing directly at the surf, and with fine shade trees upon the lawn, this house must surpass any other at the Capes, as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior.

The COLUMBIA has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, etc., address

GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
BOLTON'S HOTEL,
6 12 fmw 2 HARRISBURG, Pa.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Is now open for the reception of Guests.

Music under the direction of Simon Hassler.

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
6 2 3m] No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Has been enlarged, repainted, refurnished with new furniture and spring beds, and is now open for the reception of visitors. It is within FIFTY YARDS of the beach.

ROBERT L. FURY JOHN S. MICK, Proprietor.
7 18 1m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., is now open for the Summer season. Families desiring a quiet home at the sea shore at a moderate price, will call on or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches, for the accommodation of guests. 6 22 1m

THE TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, IS now open for the season.
Terms—$3·50 per day, or $15 per week.
6 22 1m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

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FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
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First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, ring easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 13 3mp

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, $2; Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1 25, and upwards. At DIXON'S,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. [7 1 2m

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK,
THURSDAY, July 23 Match for $1000. Mile heats best in 5; wagon and driver to weigh 300 pounds. Good day and track. Horses to start at 3½ o'clock P. M.
M. Goodin names b. m. Mary.
J. Turner names b. m. Fanny Allen.
The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended. 7 18 4t

PRIVATE BOHEMIAS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "EMILY CHESTER."

In speaking of Bohemia, I have no reference to that country whose capital is Prague; whose inhabitants use a language closely resembling that of angry horses; where, it would seem from all accounts, wounded prisoners of war do not find that their lines (of battle) have fallen in pleasant places—a region of which I know little. Neither do I allude to that universal empire, whose spiritual capital is supposed to be Paris; whose law is liberty; whose inhabitants live by their wit or their wits; whose moral code is scarcely the Ten Commandments—an empire of which I know still less. My reference is to private possessions, held by steady-going, proper, pious citizens, whose social habits are modelled to a sufficient degree upon those of the lark, and the lamb; who pay their bakers' bills, and whose washerwomen do not go away sorrowing; who are sometimes pillars of church and state, and who would generally be shocked by the bare suggestion of their ownership of such property.

It is to these I wish to make known the nature of their own rich estates; it is to these, who seeing see not, I write.

Let me explain.

A private Bohemian I take to be that small portion of time or space into which a man may transfer himself from out of his fixed relations with the external world, his habits and ordinary frame of mind. Entering it in a mental process somewhat akin to Sidney Smith's idea of taking off your flesh and sitting in your bones. It is removing the harness from the working horse, and turning him out to gambol and graze in the green fields. It is slightly divorcing one's self from one's self. Escaping into his own small nook of fairy-land, the soldier ceases to be a soldier; another inner self, as it were, develops, and he becomes an artist, perhaps, with an eye for all lovely color, or an ear for all harmonious sound. The lawyer, by the same process, sloughs off the mortal coil to such a degree that he emerges for the moment a poet, with only rhyme and rhythm swaying thought and word, with memories of the sweet singers of every time and land returning to him and flowing from his lips. The merchant forgets his stocks, and the builder his stones, become joyous and jovial, "good fellows" in the best sense of the words. Each one changes to something which he apparently is not.

The evidence furnished by history on the subject of private Bohemias is very full, and well worthy of consideration.

The administration of the kingdom of Prussia under Frederic William would scarcely suggest that its monarch could possibly claim such a dominion as I have described. In those days all Prussian souls wore uniforms, physically or metaphorically; they walked between straight lines, generally of bayonets; they improved each shining hour to a most painful degree; and the law of the land was a mixture of the multiplication table and the right angled triangle. Yet the man who personified this whole system, from whom it was evolved, could only live under it by periodically escaping from it. He could not "polish his stanza," as Mr. Carlyle has it, without constantly throwing down his pen and rushing out to stretch his limbs and draw a breath of fresh air. Hence his tobacco-college; which impresses me as the natural and necessary Bohemia of this rough, if royal, member of the brotherhood. Let us hope that it was as peculiar to himself as many of his habits and customs; let us still more hope that his unfortunate subjects had likewise their own means of escaping from the yoke of such a life—some little resting-place for soul or body sacred from recollections of Potsdam guards and uplifted walking-sticks. Their continued existence is a guarantee that such must have been the case—that in this manner was the wind tempered to these shorn Prussian lambs.

When Frederick the Great inherited the crown this portion of the father's domain did not descend to him in form. But in a singularly different guise he still possessed it. There has always been, to me, something pathetic in his lifelong exertions to share his private Bohemia with kindred spirits, in his undiminished faith and labors to establish it as a visible kingdom. From those early days, when he sought to enthrone Voltaire as its crowned head, to old age, he seems never to have surrendered this hope. Poet, philosopher, and wit he wooed, but never permanently won. They seemed divided by some invisible barrier, which neither could pass. The electric chord would not bind them, the divine fire which each possessed failed to fuse their souls in one. My own supposition is that he did not recognize where alone his real kingdom lay, he did not realize that his true Bohemia was secreted in a flute. To him that hollow stick was the enchanter's wand. Though fighting the whole world, though worn by sickness and trouble, though overwhelming defeat and national infamy stared him in the face—he had but to take out that small instrument and breathe upon it, and about him lay the fair and sunny land where the sky is ever blue, where the flowers ever bloom, and the waters murmur and sparkle in light. The musician's soul which slept within him, which he carried about armored by the nature and habits of the hard-pressed, practical soldier, then spread its wings and bore him far away to another country above the pain and shadow of that to which he usually lived and had his being.

Louis XVI of France was another royal fugitive from himself and his surroundings; though his refuge in a locksmithy does not strike one at first sight as being a private Bohemia. Yet such, I am sure, it was to him. It is only another instance of extremes meeting. In the surcharged atmosphere of a time and place which contained an unborn French Revolution, one can imagine that the perfectly prosaic would be a relief and comfort to a man who felt himself totally unequal to that which was present and that which was to come. Under the circumstances, the exact reversal of all precedents was a necessary result. I confess, also, that the possession of such a very superior wife strikes me as, in itself, demanding of Providence some special compensating support and alleviation. Marie Antoinette was undoubtedly a very beautiful woman, who went to the guillotine with uncommon grace and dignity (that seeming to be what she was chiefly fitted for), but I suspect she must have been a trial to ordinary nerves, at ordinary times and seasons.

Thinking of this, as of many other phases in the unfortunate king's existence, it has always been a great comfort to me to remember the locksmithy.

Americans, with their natures and habits as fluent and changeful as the sea itself, are such thorough Bohemians in every sense, that it seems singular that the greatest of them is the very man of all others with which it is most impossible to connect such an idea. The most vigorous imagination must stand in confessed weakness before the effort to endow General Washing on with a private Bohemia. I simply recommend the attempt, as a more convincing process than any argument on my part could be. Though regarding him as the noblest, simplest, wisest character in our history, the feeling will arise that he must have found life rather cool, and bleak, and dreary, standing all by himself, without this little backdoor by which sometimes to escape. But I do not think he was conscious of his loss; perhaps for the same reason for which, Horace Walpole said, country life did not bore his father as it did him—"he had his dignity of character to occupy his mind."

To speak of Horace Walpole is to mention another eminent member of the guild. He, too, possessed, a private Bohemia, but it was not Strawberry Hill; neither did a visit to Madame du Deffand carry him thither. Perhaps, when delicious George Selwyn came to dine with him, the feast was spread in this semi celestial region; but I fancy he lived in it most perfectly and permanently in those charming early days when he travelled on the continent with the poet Gray and pleasant Harry Conway; when, he tells us, visitors used to surprise them at breakfast in a "crumby room," in trying to escape from which they would drop their slippers, and be thereby ignominiously discovered in cowardly flight. Perhaps this blessing of his youth came back to him as he neared his second childhood, when he loved and served so graciously those sisters Berry, whose hands we heard Mr. Thackeray boast of having touched.

But perhaps the most enviable private Bohemia on record was that of Martin Luther. He stands before the world as the foremost figure in a grand historic period, as the mighty leader of a moral revolution which changed the face of Christendom: like his Master, he was a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief; he fought the Devil (as he believed) in person, and closed in a life-long struggle with his ever-present representatives, the World and the Flesh; he faced death ceaselessly with the splendid bravery of a soldier and the enthusiastic faith of a martyr—yet no truer Bohemian ever existed. There are few human souls who have been forced to choose this day whom they will serve; who have stood in that darkness the only light of which is honest conviction—in that silence through which the only sound is the still small voice; who have not in that darkness and that silence groped, as it were, for the hand of the man and brother who so long ago stood in the same strait, while to their lips rose involuntarily his very words, "Here I stand; I cannot do otherwise; God help me!" It is in this aspect the generations have done homage before his memory; but it is another division of his nature for which, so long as human hearts beat with the same emotions, men will love him, and in right of which I claim him. The bright, warm inner soul of the man struck always like sunshine through the rifts in the armor which the battle of life so seldom permitted him to cast aside; but it only gave out its full light and cheer within his humble little home. We read of few pleasanter things than that table at whose head sat "my lord Katy," while Dr. Martin filled his glass, and trolled out,

Who loves no woman, wine and song
He is a fool his whole life long;

of few more delightful scenes than those musical meetings "where skilful musicians performed upon different instruments;" of nothing more charming than those Christmas-trees and festivals for his children, where we may be sure Dr. Luther himself was the youngest present. In possession of such a Bohemia, how could he greatly disquiet himself, though the heathen did rage and the people imagine a vain thing; though it had literally "rained Duke Georges," and though "the devils were as many as the tiles upon the house tops." While ruling his own little kingdom, the mighty "powers that be" had not power to disturb him.

Of all religious heroes, to him, I suspect, alone belongs the honor that there is not one of us who would not gladly have known him in the flesh. We may remember Calvin in his skull-cap, and John Knox at his oar in the French galley, with great respect; but it is impossible to believe the being exists who wishes that either of them had lived in his time, or who cherishes a regret at not having met them personally; while towards this lion-hearted reformer all our social and human instincts go out, and there is probably no historic individual in whose private Bohemia we would so gladly have chosen a place.

Dr. Johnson must also be admitted to a place upon our roll-call. He also was one of the lions who occasionally lay down with the lambs. In spite of his youthful contemporary's remark that "he could not see anything wonderful in Dr Johnson, except that bow-wow way he had," there were times when he did not delight to bark and bite. A very grim old gentleman in some aspects; a sorely-tried soul and body, tortured, almost maddened by poverty and the king's evil—but, on the other hand, did he not rule over a house nominally possessed by one Mrs. Tirale, where there was a perpetual feast of reason and flow of soul (to say nothing of the flow of many other good things), where Fanny Burney and numerous pleasant persons loved and honored and flattered him to his heart's content? and where, in return, he "roared them gently as a sucking dove."

There are certain Bohemias which pertain to whole classes, having the delightful peculiarity of being equally public and private, whose charm is that they belong absolutely to each possessor, and yet are free to all. The chief of these I take to be novel-reading. To emotional and imaginative persons, especially women, the title-page of a novel is the door to fairy-land. They lose their individuality and become the heroine whose fortunes they are following; the deficiencies of their own lives fade from sight, and they live a charmed existence until the last page. I know no more substantial bond of friendship between women, than having selected the same novel for their special devotion. Its character is, perhaps, the surest test of their characters; indeed, in judging any woman I should much prefer learning the name of her favorite novel to that of the church she attends. So entirely do I regard novel-reading as the true feminine Bohemia, that I am not sure men who trench upon this pleasure-ground may not be considered and treated as trespassers.

The Bohemia of boys ought properly to be situated in the isles of the sea. But as these are unattainable, it must be looked for at present in "Robinson Crusoe," the "Swiss Family Robinson," and the works of Captain Mayne Reid. With the "Arabian Nights" added, that the East as well as the West may be represented. I think there are few boys who would not claim ownership.

To those who wish to view my theory from a poetic standpoint, I recommend the perusal of Mrs. Browning's "Lost Bower," which I never read without mentally changing the last word of the title, feeling convinced that part of the poem is only Browningese for a description of a lost Bohemia.

For the past week I have been experiencing some of the sensations therein described, though certainly in a very different form; and this little sketch was suggested, and is now written, somewhat *in memoriam*. It has been my great good fortune to possess from childhood (in common with my family and friends) a visible, concrete Bohemia, from which we are about to part. The fate of Mr. Paul Potiphar has come upon us—we are to move. Like that gentleman, we are down town, and the march of civilization and manifest destiny alike forbid us to remain.

Now that our departure is a fixed and near fact, we have all discovered that we have grown to our old home like moss to rock. But though each room in this house is brightened or shaded by some memory of the past, there is none to which we all cling so closely as our "library," so called, perhaps, from the fact that no one ever reads in it. One of its sides is covered with books, but the room might much more truly be said to be devoted to song and story. It has often been remarked that it resembled that other library known to fame, Mr. Ponto's—" which consisted chiefly of boots." By a beautiful provision of the law of chances, every article in the room has been ordered by a different person—of the result it may be said, as of Mr. Bob Sawyer's chorus, in which each gentleman sung the tune he knew best, "the effect was very striking." The walls are blue, because one member of the family so fancied; the carpet is green, because another possessed, I suppose, an unconscious weakness for grass, an inarticulate love of Nature; and so on, until every law of color and contrast is violated. The chairs, tables, and sofas fully sustain the same principle; whatever is considered unsuitable for any other room is consigned to this; sometimes, I am afraid, in a condition which would suggest the theory that we looked upon our library as a hospital for slightly invalided furniture, or that we believed that chairs, like hearts,

"may break, yet brokenly live on."

Here abide banjo and guitar; here wonders of whistling and singing are performed; here a gipsy-tent seems always pitched, and under its shades the family and a few tried friends assemble. To elect a person even temporarily a "librarian" is, in our eyes, the highest compliment we can pay him. The bond of union is not culture, nor literary taste; for I am convinced more than one prominent member believes in his secret soul that Solomon's chief claim to be considered the wisest man lies in the fact of his having said that "much study is a weariness to the flesh." But then such a perfect sense of humor as these persons possess—they recognize wit under any disguise; as it were, they smell the battle from afar.

One article of faith we all hold—that first class nonsense is rarer, more difficult to produce, and, from a conversational point of view, more precious than first-class sense; as we all likewise believe that the man who said, "here comes a fool—we must take sense," displayed a perception of truth and human nature unrivalled in the history of philosophers.

The "librarians" are of every age and disposition, from the gentle matronly presence which presides over all our pleasures, to the grandchild of nine—a preternaturally sharp boy, who, under the influences of the place, has developed a capacity for annihilating retort only to be equalled among the race of newsboys. To him most of the remarks are addressed, and his amusement serves as an excuse for any degree of childishness on the part of the adults. For his entertainment pictures are drawn—as, for instance, that of the Angular Saxon, a man's figure done entirely in angles and straight lines, with a square head, from which he was pronounced to be clearly a blockhead. For him, also, parodies are improvised—as, upon one very cold night, that harmless nursery rhyme, concerning the troubles of poor little robin redbreast during inclement weather, was suddenly perverted to a description of the course of a dissipated young man of the name of Robert, and in this form sung in full chorus:

The north wind doth blow,
And we shall have snow.
And what will poor Robin do then,
Poor thing?

He'll sit in the bar-room,
And keep himself warum (pure Celtic).
And never say "No" to gin-sling,
Poor thing!

Reading, some time ago, an article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, entitled "Negro Spirituals," I was reminded of a contribution of one of the librarians to the general entertainment. Entering one evening, he asked if we would like to hear a genuine specimen of African Psalmody; and, upon our assenting, gave us the following description of the overthrow of King Pharaoh and his host, sung to a strange, minor melody, half chant, half tune:—

Did'n ole Phay get loss,
Get loss, get loss?
Did'n ole Phay get loss
In de Red sea?
Phayo say, I gwine across
In de Red Sea,
So whip up your horses an' gallop across,
In de Red Sea.

Did'n ole Phay get loss,
Get loss, get loss?
Did'n ole Phay get loss
In de Red Sea?
Phayo say, I gwine along home
In de Red Sea,
Oh, how I wish I hadn't a-come,
In de Red Sea!

Did'n ole Phay get loss,
Get loss, get loss?
Did'n ole Phay get loss
In de Red Sea?
Hebrews say, We got across now,
In de Red Sea,
At Thy feet we humble bow,
In de Red Sea!

At first we strongly suspected it had its origin in his fertile brain; but upon strict inquiry it was found to be a veritable native production, sung constantly in the churches of Baltimore, and familiar to and often performed by the sable inhabitants of our kitchens. As such, I present it to that large class for whom everything connected with the race seems to have such a singular fascination. As a condensed piece of description, it appears to me admirable. The way in which the event is delineated by indicating the emotions of the actors is really artistic; and the psychological insight displayed in the single line,

"Oh, how I wish I hadn't a-come!"

is beyond praise. You feel convinced that such and such only was the sentiment which filled King Pharaoh's soul as he saw the watery walls descend.

I never take up a newspaper, with its account of civil commotions, without being reminded of a peculiarity of the discoverer of this gem. After fighting through the entire war, he never speaks of the time which has since elapsed except as—"since peace broke out."

The conversation turning upon the license of expression now taken by women both in public and private, one of our band inquired, "In what particular do women of the present day resemble St. Paul?" The entire company replied by simply denying the possibility of such a likeness; but we were forced to retract when informed that it was "because they spoke after the manner of men."

The male "librarians," in common with all masculine Bohemians, evidently believe their thoughts and fancies to have something in their nature analogous to the flesh of swine; that they are in a crude state—mere pork, as it were—until, by the influence of smoke, they are cured into a consistency corresponding to wholesome and palatable bacon. Consequently, we might be permanently described as under a cloud. Not long since these librarians took under consideration "Tobacco as a moral agent," and, starting from Dr. Watts' principle, that

Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do,

proved to their own satisfaction that it must have accomplished incalculable good to the human race.

Then it was inquired, whether the red man could properly be spoken of as

Lo, the poor Indian;

even though he has an "untutored mind;" though small-pox and the war-path have borne hardly upon him, when it is recollected at what an early date tobacco was known to him, and that he is still capable of enjoying an unlimited number of pipes.

A suspicion arises in my mind that this account of our private Bohemia will chiefly suggest the counterpart of Mr. Pickwick's sensation, when told by Mr. Peter Magnus that he sometimes, in writing to his friends, signed himself P. M., afternoon, as it amused them. "Mr. Pickwick rather envied the ease with which Mr. Peter Magnus' friends were amused." But this is precisely one of the points I am trying to set forth—that a capacity for being easily amused is really the most enviable of characteristics. Blessed is the man to whom it has been given. To him there is no need to "Would he were a boy again," for he carries within him a fountain of perpetual youth. Better still, his title to a private Bohemia is undeniable.

In parting, dear reader, I can express no better wish for your happiness than that your claim is also secure.—*Putnam's Magazine.*

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of DANIEL PORTER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JAMES REA and GEORGE POWELL, Executors of the last will and testament of DANIEL PORTER deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 21, A. D. 1868, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
WILLIAM D. BAKER,
7 10fmw5t* Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
In the matter of the Assigned Estate of HARVEY S. FODELL and ERASMUS KELLY, trading as FODELL & KELLY.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of BENJAMIN L. TEMPLE, Assignee of said FODELL & KELLY, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 28, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
7 17 fmw6t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN BANKRUPTCY.
At Philadelphia, July 11, 1868.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of NICHOLAS BALLIET, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
SAMUEL B. HUEY, Assignee,
No. 32 S. THIRD Street.
To the Creditors of said Bankrupt. 7 11 m 3t*

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To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners. 2 26]

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75, and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6 months.
ATALANTA.
BELLONA.
CELLA.
WM. PENN.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N CLARK, No. 26 BROADWAY, New York.
For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, N. Y.
2 26] HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI ALEPPO.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$26 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
2 26] E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:—
NAPOLEON.....Lemarie
PEREIRE.....Duchesne
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont
ST. LAURENT.....Becande
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin, $160 or $140; Second Cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including Railway Tickets, furnished on board,
First Cabin, $165 or $145; Second Cabin, $85.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
2 26 † No. 58 BROADWAY.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz:—
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA;
with other first-class steamers building.
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer), $80, gold; return tickets, $150, gold; intermediate, $55; currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street.
For steerage passage to 2 24 †
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14]

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails,
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, July 25
CITY OF NEW YORK (via Halifax) Tuesday, July 28
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, August 1
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, August 8
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) Tuesday, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, August 15
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, August 22
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday, at noon, from Pier No. 46 NORTH River.
Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$33
" to London	105	" to London	40
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $90 gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 9] No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.
Passage lower than by any other line.
For information address
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particular apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS R. SEARLE,
11 N. 217 WALNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line will commence loading on SATURDAY, 25th instant, leaving daily as usual,
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 139 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route recommend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1]

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and SWIFTSURE Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 5th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE FOR NEW YORK.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.
Goods by weight, 40 cents per 100 lbs., gross.
Measurement goods, 4 cents per cubic foot.
Freights received at all times, and insurance guaranteed at three-eighths per cent.
For further information, apply to
7 2] JOHN F. OHL,
Pier 19 North Wharves.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL.
For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.
The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Delmasses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M. daily. Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.
State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier 14 New York.
6 16m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CAPE MAY.
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.
The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19 above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 45 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Fare.....$2 25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants.....1 50, " "
Children.....$1 25, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.
The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
G. H. HUDDELL.
CALVIN TAGGART.
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 6 30tf

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 50 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9 50 A. M., and 3 20 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6 50 A. M., 12 50, and 3 30 P. M., stopping at Chester and Hook each way.
Fare, 10 cents between all points.
Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf		Leaves South Trenton,	
Saturday, July 18, 10	A.M	Saturday, July 18, 2	P.M
Sunday July 19,	to Burlington Bristol, and intermediate landings,		
leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M., and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M., and 4½ P. M.			
Monday, July 20, 12	M.	Monday, July 20, 4	P.M
Tuesday, " 21,

YOSEMITE.

Description of the Famous California Valley—The Mariposa Big Trees—The Finest Scenery in America.

Correspondence of the Alta California, June 13.

THE MARIPOSA BIG TREES.

These magnificent growths, known to the learned as the *Sequoia Gigantea*, are about six miles up the mountains, on the right of the Mariposa trail, and can only be reached by taking the branch trail at Clark's. They are well worth seeing, and are generally visited by the Yosemite travellers. The grove is scattered along over an extent of six miles or more, and comprises about six hundred trees. Of these, the largest is the "Grizzly Grant," which is 102 feet in circumference, and stands quite alone in its grizzled and savage dignity. Others stand in groups of twos and threes, over rolling slopes and sharp mountain spurs, bearing for the most part, such absurd and maladroit names as the vanity or shallowness of casual visitors appear to have suggested. Ex-Duke Gwin and other political celebrities have left their names here only to be succeeded by other and later stars Of the names bestowed for those who are yet living, the most appropriate was that of a sturdy, shapely, resolute-looking tree, nearly one hundred feet around, called "Grant." Of course, Washington and Lafayette, and all the early worthies of American history, are represented in the nomenclature of the grove, but "Graces," "Brothers," "Sisters," and such like, are profusely scattered around with the ephemeral titles of politicians. The average height of the Mariposa trees is about 250 feet, and three or four which exceed 100 feet in circumference. Scattered among these giants are numerous ordinary pines, large enough to attract attention anywhere else, but ludicrously dwarfed by comparison with the vast columns of wood and bark which seem to support the sky. One seems to be in some grand old cathedral, arched and fretted with vernal tracery overhead and aisled in long vistas of mighty columns which lead away in every direction. Taking one of these giants separately, it does not appear overwhelming in size, because one loses the idea that it is a tree: it seems more like some fantastic enormity of an unknown origin. The trunk, velvety with brown bark, or scarred with fires and storms, rises massive and compact as an Egyptian monolith, while above the rugged and angular branches struggle wildly out against the sky. So have they struggled for a thousand years, defying tempest, hail, and snow. So will they still brandish their arms above the mountain tops, when the men whose feeble names they bear for the brief moment shall have been forgotten in dust of ages. The Mariposa Grove is included in the grant made to this State by the National Congress with the Yosemite Valley, though the trees and valley are not included in the same tract. The trees are not now in the country whose name they bear, but are in Fresno, that portion of Mariposa having been set off fram the original county some years since. Galen Clark, of the homelike rauch where we stop, is guardian of the trees and valley.

INTO THE YOSEMITE.

Leaving the hospitable ranch of Mr. Clark, where we have had the wild luxuries of venison, bear meat, and mountain trout, we cross the South Fork of the Merced, and commence the ascent of the mountains which intervene between us and the famous Yosemite Valley. This is work in earnest, and is rough travelling, especially at this season, when little or no labor has been done on the trails, and snow is still lying on the mountains. Still, there is something inspiring and invigorating about the pure, cool atmosphere, the aromatic odors of the pines and firs, the freshness of the opening spring, and the sunny face that nature wears. He must be a very poor sort of drone indeed who can withstand these cheerful influences, and I suppose our company would have been an exception to every other that ever crossed these sun-checkered, breezy heights, if it did not break forth into singing—exhausting every popular air, from ancient opera down to "Coal-Oil Tommy" and "Marching Through Georgia," which last is, for some occult reason, specially dedicated to this trip through the mountains to Yosemite. We had twenty-six miles of horseback riding from Clark's to Hutching's hotel in the valley, and, while I would not say one word against the reliability of the surveyors of these paths, I must declare that their miles are most generous and ample. It is just so all through the region; on all the trails the miles partake of the greatness of everything else, and are gotten up regardless of expense or the small considerations of size or space. A mile in this region is positively an undetermined quantity. Particularly long were the miles through the snow. Passing up the summit, over sharp crests and ice-cold mountain streamlets, we saw through sudden openings the magnificent valley of the San Joaquin, miles and miles beneath us, mapped out in level verdure, and stretching away, laced with winding streams, to the blue distance of the Coast Range, whose peaks lay like cumulous clouds upon the horizon. Nearer, the dull level of the plain billowed up into the heaving foot-hills, and where we stood, on the sharp break of this vast sea of earth, rock, and verdure was foamy white with the snows of early spring. We had left summer fruits and flowers below us, but here were the swelling buds of the alder and elder, the pale green catkins of the maple, and the rosy young leaves of the oak. Over long wastes of snow, on which the sun rained its fiery arrows down, we now took our way. Blinded by the blaze of light, we travelled over long swells of snow, which were occasionally broken by curious patches of marsh land, green and brown with new verdure, and sloppy and soppy with melted snow, guided on our uncertain trail by a few "blazed" trees along the route, we cantered steadily over the firm surface, slid down the more sharp declivities, wound among the tall trees, or wallowed in the treacherous drifts which gave way beneath the weight of our animals, precipitating man and beast into a slough of despond from which it was not easy for them to extricate themselves.

But the longest day has an end, and after enjoying the novel pleasure of summer travelling in the snow, we passed out of the cooler region into the steep slopes which run into the Yosemite Valley. A few hours before sunset we reached Inspiration Point, from whence we have the only general and comprehensive view of the Yosemite Valley. Enthusiastic persons are in the habit of exclaiming here that they are now fully repaid for the whole journey. Without intending any disrespect to the view, I will merely say that none of our party deserved the name of being enthusiastic. Still, the sight was a glorious one. The gigantic walls of the Valley, painted by the declining sun, winding in an immense vista into the distance, the emerald glow of meadow land divided by the snake-like Merced between, the innumerable waterfalls, leaping like cataracts of snow from the heights above, and the tall, sharp, white peaks of mountains which stand guard over all, form a picture seen only from Inspiration Point. Descending by a steep and precipitous trail, and leading our horses, we reached, after innumerable windings, the level of the valley beneath, right glad to be on comparatively another ground once more. We passed the Middle Fork of the Merced, which runs through the valley, very high, but fordable on all the route up to Hutchings' house. On the right we passed the famous Bridal Veil Cataract, falling into the tall tree tops, over which hovered rainbows innumerable, bending over the fall, and mingling with the deep green of the pines below. At 7 o'clock in the evening, as weary, and jaded, and hungry as any party that enters the valley, we reached the hospitable hostelry of Mr. Hutchings. I do not suppose that our experience differs from that of every other mountain tourist, but never, while memory lasts and "reason holds her seat," etc., etc. (see Hamlet), will any one of our party forget the measureless content that possessed our souls as we were received into the Hutchings' hospice, and appropriated its blessings of fragrant coffee, real cream, and other cates, generous fire-place and roaring fire, clean sweet beds, and hearty cheer. Rest, repose, and refreshments are here—behind are the picturesque perils of the wilderness. We have left the fickle appetite and insincere kickshaws of fancy cookery in the city far away; here mountain trout, as well as good digestion, wait on appetite, and health on both.

IN THE VALLEY.

The scenery of Yosemite is savage rather than sylvan, sublime rather than pleasing. The emotions which one experiences are chiefly those of awe. There is almost nothing dulcet, pastoral or soothing about the sights or sounds of the Valley. The awful roar of the cataracts, the furious rush of the torrents, the fearsome heights of the precipices, and the bold awful fronts of the mountain peaks—all these inspire the mind with sensations of sublimity rather than of beauty. There are some exceptions to this general statement, as, for instance, the placid beauty of Mirror Lake, surrounded by a fringe of poplars and willows, is a pleasing picture, though the savage grandeur of the mountains, reflected in the deep bosom of the lake, is obtruded upon the spectator. This sight, however, we missed; on two separate occasions the lake resolutely refused to show its famous mirror to us, but was ruffled and tumbled with an aggravating breeze. Then there are many glimpses of river scenery on the Merced which are rural and simple enough for any taste; but for the most part the main characteristics of the "show places" are grandly sublime.

At this present writing the falls are finer than at any other season of the year. The mountain snows are melting and the streams are bank-full, so that the volume of the cataracts is very great. The famous Yosemite Fall, which is opposite Mr. Hutchings' house, is the great thing in the waterfall way, and its ceaseless roar strikes on the ear by night and day until one is almost weary of its persistent monotone. The Bridal Veil, with its delicate sheen of water, falling 940 feet perpendicularly, is the most beautiful of all the cataracts, but this savage Yosemite, plunging madly in a wild foam of snowy, arrowy, downward-falling sky-rockets, sixteen hundred feet at one leap, is a terrible thing to look at. The second or middle stage of the fall is almost unseen, except from certain points, but the lower fall of the cataract, 600 feet high, is grand and fascinating. Around its base, among the lofty pines which shut it in, are now huge banks of snow twenty or thirty feet deep, under which the water runs in rapid torrents, seen at the bases of the circular pits, which are melted around the great trees which grow up through the snow. One never wearies of gazing upon the giant force of the great fall of the Yosemite. Suddenly plunging over the dizzy cliff it seems to fall from out the sky, and, in the vast volume, or detached in down-flying rockets, it precipitates itself upon the rocks and snow beneath with a sullen roar. By a devious path we climbed over the face of the precipice, and stood at the bottom of this great upper fall. The summer air was rudely agitated by a rushing, mighty wind, which swept out from the falling torrent, and was drenched with blinding showers of spray, which filled the whole vast recess down which the water leaped. To pass into this haunt of winds and waters was to pass from balmy summer into the cheerless rains of winter.

Another pilgrimage to the Nevada and Vernal Falls was amply rewarded by sublime and solemn sights. Climbing a mountain trail we donned gum coats, and, turning a sharp angle in the mountain wall, came upon the Vernal Fall, which is 350 feet high, and tumbles over a level ledge of rocks. The spray from this cataract is like a heavy rain, and is driven sharply over the slippery and grassy slope on the right, over which we pass to the ladders leading to the ledge above. Once on the rocky precipice that forms a vaulting place for the falls, we find ourselves in a new world. It is a succession of wonders. The stream which foams near the Vernal Fall is traced along its rocky and noisy way back to the base of the Nevada Fall, about half a mile back or above the Vernal. Here we can look back at the green curve of the top of one cataract and forwards to the snowy terrors of another, both being united by the foaming torrent which plunges through its rocky walls, white with foamy falls.

Overlooking all these rises the magnificent rocky dome of "the Cap of Liberty," 4600 feet above the valley. This peak, like many others, has had sundry titles, its last before the present being "Bellows Butte." I can testify to its being a windy place, but there is no reason why the name of the eminent divine, Mr. Bellows, should be put there. From the apex, which we reached after a long and laborious climb, we could see a glorious panorama of mountain, streams, and valley. We could look down upon the Nevada Fall, which, far below us, at the base of the rocky peak on which we stood, took its final plunge of seven hundred feet, fretted with foam and sending up its hollow roar. Turning our backs upon the valley, we could see the snowy range of the Sierras from whence are drawn so many mountain streams, and whence comes the torrents which dash in wild, forceful grandeur into the Yosemite Valley, or, ribbon-like, slide over smooth precipices for a space and then sullenly take their quiet leap into the mountainous masses of pines below. The Domes are noble objects in the landscape, but the labor of climbing them is very great.

POLITICAL.

—Kansas never yet failed to go largely Republican, and at her last Governor's election (1866) thus proclaimed her conviction—Crawford, Republican, 19,370; McDowell, Democrat, 8151; Republican majority, 11,219. She will this fall poll 50,000 votes, whereof Grant and Colfax will have more than 10,000 majority.

—Semmes, the pirate, supports Seymour and Blair, of course, and has made a speech urging their election. It is suggested that if they should happen to be elected, he would make a good Minister to England to settle the Alabama claims.

—Democrats are growing scarce in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. At the bottom of a call for a Copperhead ratification meeting it was recently necessary to forge the names of a number of prominent Republicans.

—The Louisville *Journal* says that where two or three Democrats are gathered together there will the spirit of Democracy be also. That's true, no matter what the tax is.

—President Johnson is reported to have compared the New York nominations to the small-pox—liable to kill, hard to cure, and harder to endure.

RAILROAD LINES,

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS.—On and after MONDAY, May 20, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

At 6:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11:35 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Harrisville, by this train take Stage at 40 York Road.

At 10:20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1:45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2:35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3:15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Harrisville take stage at Abington for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5:00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 and 11:05 A. M., 2:05 and 8:30 P. M.

11:05 A. M. and 2:05 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1:45 P.M. connect at Bethlehem at 6:05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:00 and 7:00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:50, 10:45 A. M. and 3:1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 8:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 6:35 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5:30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R. for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD, General Supt.

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing SATURDAY, July 18, 1868, Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12:25 (noon).

2:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7:15 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Fast Express, due at 8 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND,

6:20 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10:00 A. M.

9:00 A. M., Fast Express, due at 12:07 P. M.

5:40 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8:22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5:00 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9:20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6:45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $30, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9:00 A. M., 3:15 P. M., and 4 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6:00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon).

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 5:15 A. M., and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3:25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will remain TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11:45 A. M.; Oxford, 11:45 A. M.; and Kennett, P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M., runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same. HENRY WOOD,

General Superintendent.

4 10

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7:40 A. M., 12:30 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7:45 and 12:15 P. M., and 4:30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.

2 25 tf GEO F. COONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

7 2 tf

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 229 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Note, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

2 27 tf

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, May 4, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:35 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Allentown Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 1:00, and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 7:01 A. M. and 1:39 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1:50 and 10:40 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:25 A. M., 9:30 P. M. passing Reading at 4:40 and 7:05 A. M., and 12:40 P. M. arriving at New York at 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 6:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 3:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30, 11:00 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:00 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:00 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:45 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:55 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2,000 miles, between all points, at $22 50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 8:30 A. M., 12:15 noon, and 4:30 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 and 6 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dunnagan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 235 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets fifteen minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line	12:00 M
Erie Express	2:00 P. M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1:00, 6:00 and 10:30	P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:00 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	3:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Accommodation	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	8:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	5:00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3	7:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Day Express	5:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in Value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE. FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3½ and 4½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A. M. 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 6½, 6¾, and 8¼ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:30 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 6:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 6½, 6¾, and 8¼ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher, No. 435 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 8:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation..... $2 25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail..... 3 00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3 00

At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3 00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delaware.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P.M. for Riverton and 3:30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $2.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenca and Eddington

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 8 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3.25.

At 7 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare $2.

The 9:30 A. M.

AT THE SEASIDE.

Our Atlantic City Letter—An Enviable Refuge from the Heat—Increasing Popularity of the Resort—Pastimes by Day and by Night—Hotel Changes, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, July 20, 1868.

The size of the trains which arrived at this place on Saturday afternoon affords abundant proof of the fact that Atlantic City not only holds its own in the appreciation of the heat-oppressed people of Philadelphia, but that it is making steady strides in popularity. The two o'clock express train consisted of fourteen cars, while the later train was made up of twenty-two, each train requiring two locomotives to drag it through the sandy wastes of Jersey. All told there were two thousand people on board, exclusive of children of diminutive size. Before this immense arrival, all the leading hotels were well filled up, and when the two thousand travel stained and sun-parched men and women were scattered according to their proclivities in taste and purse, the straggling village by the sea was as populous as any thorough hater of solitude could desire.

If any one person among these two thousand had cause to regret the transfer from Philadelphia, hot, dark, and bustling, to Atlantic City, cool, refreshing, and rejuvenating, the cause o complaint can be assigned only to a disordered digestion or a chronic state of dissatisfaction with things terrestrial in general. The contrast between Philadelphia at two by the clock and Atlantic City at four, was startling. On Friday the good people of the former could breathe the breath of life without experiencing the sensation which Dante has conceived to be the very acme of torture. But Saturday, with the mercury a 92 deg., was a veritable dog-day, suggestive o hydrophobia and a gradual disintegration of the human system. From the torture of this oppressive heat two thousand enviable creatures escaped to a locality where 74 deg. was the highest record of Fahrenheit at any time during the day. And yesterday was but a copy of Saturday, with a delightful ocean breeze, and a surf that has not been and could not well be surpassed. In such a surf the bathing could not be otherwise than delightful. A rough-and-tumble combat with the breakers under such circumstances was the consummation of earthly joys—in truth, a seeming entrance upon those of a higher order.

On Saturday evening, when the ocean was no longer attractive, save to a few sojourners at its shore who have listened to its whisperings and obeyed its behests at the hour when Cuina is in the full glare of the noon-day sun, there were other attractions for the throngs of happy people without any other thought than that of killing time. At the United States Hotel a Promenade Concert and Hop was in progress, and served to attract a large and brilliant company. The dancing, like the bathing, was good-but from a different reason. It was entered into with all the eagerness and earnestness which is imparted to the most slothful by the invigoration of salt water and ocean breezes. Simon Hassler, whose band is on permanent duty at this establishment, conducted the musical part of the exercises, and found the wrenching of melody from strings and trumpets a much easier task than it would have been in the pent-up orchestra of the Walnut Street Theatre.

At the Surf House there was likewise a hop of the most enjoyable sort. The musical genius of this establishment is Carl Sentz, whose acknowledged ability as one of the very first professors of the art divine is a sufficient guarantee of its high and classical character. Mr. Sentz is located here with an efficient band for the season, and his efforts, which are repeated every evening for several hours, are appreciated at their true standard. On Saturday evening next, the successful experiment of last evening at the United States Hotel, a grand dress ball, will be repeated at the Surf House, under Mr. Sentz's management, and will doubtless be equally successful. The Surf House is now in the second month of its new management. Mr. R. R. Thompson, its present head, is not a stranger to the frequenters of the seaside. For fourteen years he was identified with Congress Hall, at Cape Island, and during the entire period of the war was in charge of the Metropolitan Hotel, at Washington. With this long and varied experience he certainly should have acquired, in all its details, the art of "keeping a hotel," and the sojourners at the Surf House have no cause to think that he has neglected his opportunities.

Tarrying in this delightful temperature, and yielding to the drowsy influence of this seabreeze, would be an enviable way in which to pass the summer. Happy is he who can do it, but no such happiness is in store for your regretful correspondent, OMIKRON.

DISASTER.

Burning of the New Jersey State Prison at Trenton—Fearful Excitement among the Convicts.

From the Trenton *Gazette* of this morning:—

About a quarter before 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, an alarm of fire was rung for the State Prison. As the report spread throughout the city that the prison was on fire, the excitement became intense, and in the course of an hour thousands of the people had assembled in the vicinity of that massive edifice. The vacant lots on Second street, immediately in the rear of the prison, were literally packed with excited people, and the lurid flames and dense volumes of smoke rising above the gloomy walls presented a scene of terrible grandeur.

The blacksmith shop in which the fire originated is located in the triangular space between what is known as the new or middle wing and the south wing. It was a long wooden building containing about thirty forges and a steam engine and machinery. There are three principal wings of the prison diverging from the main entrance or dwelling part facing on the canal—the two above mentioned and another long wing stretching to the northwest corner of the yard, called the north wing. There are at present about 600 convicts in the prison, so that each wing probably contained about two hundred each.

When the engines arrived there was considerable difficulty experienced about having free access to and from the prison, and a consequent unfortunate delay in getting their engines into service. When the doors were opened there was such a tremendous crowd standing ready to rush in that the keepers became alarmed for the safety of the prisoners, and for a time shut the doors against the entrance of any more persons, even excluding the firemen. Another difficulty was experienced in many of the firemen not being equipped, and being refused admittance on that account. The firemen seem to be of the unanimous opinion that if they had been permitted at first to have taken entire charge of the fire, and the keepers had confined their efforts to guarding the prisoners, they could easily have confined the damage to the burning of the blacksmith shop, and prevented the destruction of the south wing.

Upon effecting an entrance to the inside of the prison the scene we discovered was well calculated to appal the stoutest heart. The lurid smoke was rolling in suffocating clouds through the long, gloomy corridors of the prison; great burning cinders were flying through the air and momentarily threatened to envelope in flames the two other wings; while the frightened six hundred prisoners confined by iron bars and thick walls in their narrow cells, and exposed to all the horrors to which the imagination, under such dreadful circumstances gives rise, rattled their iron doors, and howled and shrieked in an agony of fear. Their cries sounded like a vast number of wild beasts half crazed with fear and rage.

At this time the flames had seized upon a large part of the roof of the south wing, and the prisoners confined in that part were almost frantic with fear. Their pallid faces might be seen, revealed in the light of the fire, pressed against the narrow holes in the walls for the admission of air, and their cries for rescue from being suffocated or roasted alive were fearful to hear. It now became evident that to longer jeopardize the lives of the convicts by keeping them locked in their cells in that wing would be dangerous and cruel, and a number of the keepers and citizens deputized for the occasion were sent in to take them to the other wings. The transfer of the whole number was accomplished in safety, although some of the prisoners were nearly fainting with fear and smothered with smoke. In some of the cells they were compelled to press their faces to sink holes in the bottom of their cells to save themselves from suffocation. Before the keepers went in to take the prisoners out a notorious burglar, named Ed. Norton, sentenced for thirty years from the Mercer courts, by some means got out of his cell, and procuring a hammer, helped to release a large number of the other prisoners from what they threatened to be their fiery tombs, by smashing off the locks. By this means a number of lives were probably saved, as the fire had by this time made such progress that access to some of the cells would in a few minutes have been certainly cut off. This man afterwards rendered great aid in taking charge of the armory, and by making himself very efficient in doing all he could to maintain order. Another man, named Isaiah Dare, sentenced, we believe, from Salem county, also rendered good service. He went into one of the dungeons, and brought out a furious maniac, who would permit no one to approach him. He would doubtless have perished in the heat and smoke had not Dare rushed fearlessly in and grasping the raving madman firmly in his arms, carried him shrieking and struggling into a place of safety.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Caught in the Act—A Policeman Assaulted—Another Policeman Beaten—Robbing a Fellow-Boarder—An Old Affray—A Fight—A Thief Captured.

—On Saturday night, the watchman at the stables of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth streets Passenger Railroad Company, situated at Nineteenth and Girard avenue, in making his rounds, discovered a lot of harness piled up in readiness to be carried off. In prosecuting his search he further discovered two men concealed in the stalls. Without disturbing them, he went out of the building and on returning with a policeman managed to secure one of the scamps, who gave the name of Christopher Kiesley. The other escaped, but in about one hour he was captured by the watchman. He gave the name of John Sezer. Both subsequently were taken before Alderman Hood, who committed them to answer the charge of attempted larceny.

—On Saturday night a fight took place at Somerset and Spring Garden streets, between a number of men. Sergeant House, of the Eighteenth District, interfered and arrested one Michael McGonigle, who made a furious assault upon the official. The Sergeant succeeded in retaining possession of his man. On the road to the station he was set upon by the remainder of the mob, but he managed to get his prisoner to the lock-up. Subsequently, he arrested six of the participants in the row. Alderman Neill held McGonigle in $1000 to answer the charge of assault and battery, and the others for interfering with a police officer.

—John Swift was taken into custody on Saturday night by Patrolman Jones, of the Eighteenth District, at Frankford road and Ann street, for drunkenness. While being taken to the station, he knocked the officer down, but did not succeed in escaping. Alderman Neill committed him in default of $800.

—Robbing a fellow-boarder of clothing and money was the charge for which Henry Donaldson has been bound over by Alderman Pancoast to answer. The larceny took place at a boarding house at Nineteenth and Girard avenue.

—On the 29th of December, 1867, a fight occurred in a lager-beer saloon on Front street, below Cumberland, during which James Reany received a stab in the abdomen, and for two weeks afterwards was considered in a very critical condition. James Mullen was alleged to have inflicted the blow. He left, and was not again seen until Saturday night, when he was arrested at American street and Columbia avenue, by Policemen Myers and Curry. Alderman Heins held him in $2500 bail for trial.

—At a fight which took place yesterday afternoon at a tavern at Columbia Bridge, David Taylor received a gash in the head from a tumbler which was in the hands of Edward Guyer. Police Jordan, of the Schuylkill Harbor Police, arrested Guyer, who drew a revolver and threatened his life. Alderman Pancoast held him in $800 bail to answer.

—James Smith, on Saturday night, sneaked up to a man who was lying on a step at Eighth and Bedford streets and pulled a watch out of the sleeper's pocket. This movement was seen by some residents, who arrested him, and found the article in his possession. James was sent below by Alderman Bonsall.

QUEER!!!—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning a colored individual walked into Mr. J. J. Metzgar's cigar store, at the southeast corner of Sixth and Pine streets, and purchased one dollar's worth of tobacco, tendering in exchange therefor a $20 bill. Mrs. Metzgar being alone in the store, and not able to judge between good and bad money, proposed to call at the drug store opposite to inquire. When she told the owner of the bill so, she states he said he required no change, and walked out of the store. The note appeared to have been executed by the poorest kind of a wood engraver.

Shortly after, Mrs. Metzgar saw a person whom she thought to be the party who had passed the note; she called the policeman on that beat and requested him to arrest the man. After some hesitation, on the officer's part, he took the man in custody and marched him to the cigar store. Mrs. Metzgar, on a close inspection, discovered she had made a mistake and the man was released. The officer then turned on the woman and severely catechised her for calling on him to make the arrest, stating she had no business to apprehend a man on suspicion, but should be absolutely certain of the guilty party before seeking the aid of an officer. Some ten or fifteen minutes after the passer of the note came back to the store and asked for his bill, but the lady refused to give it up.

The same policeman entered the store while the conversation was going on, and arrested the man, taking the bill with him, and started in the direction of the Union Street Station House. In a short time they returned, the colored individual looking in the store in the most impudent manner possible, and proceeded down Sixth street. Where the officer went, we could not see, as our attention was called away for a moment. The whole thing has a *queer* look.

CASUALTY.—Martin McGarvey, the driver of a wagon of the Philadelphia Express Company, was so seriously injured on Saturday evening that his life is despaired of. He was driving along Green street, near Franklin, when the horse became frightened at a bonfire, which had been built by the citizens of that vicinity for the purpose of enabling pedestrians to see their way, and ran off, throwing Mr. McGarvey into the street. His head was terribly smashed by coming in contact with the wheels of the wagon, or of a car that was passing at the time.

BOARD OF SURVEYORS.—At the regular stated meeting of the Board of Surveyors held this morning, in the new quarters, No. 224 South Fifth street, the following sewers were ordered to be constructed:—A 3 feet one on Eleventh street, between Wood street and St. Mark's lane; one on Twenty-second street between Race and Summer streets; one on Thirteenth street, from Cherry to Jacoby streets; one on Walnut street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth; one on Twenty-fourth street, between Walnut and Locust; a 2 feet 6 inch one on Quince street, between Spruce and Pine; one on Melon street, between Eleventh and Twelfth; one on Abigail street, between Coral and Amber; a 10-inch drain pipe on Fifteenth street, between Walter and Banana.

The committee appointed for the purpose, reported favorably to the location of a street from Bridge to Church street, between Richmond and Washington, Twenty-fifth Ward. On motion the report was agreed to.

A communication, signed James S. Smith agent, appealing against the decision of the Building Inspectors in condemning the corner pier of house No. 1801 Mervine street, was referred to a Special Committee.

The Board refused to adjourn for the heated term.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster—Second period, July term.—The morning hour was occupied with excusing jurors. Some cases were postponed by reason of the absence of material witnesses.

The only case called up previous to our going to press, was that of Charles Hoffman, charged with assault and battery, and assault and battery with intent to kill, upon Lewis Linder. Mr. Linder testified that on the 2d of June he went into a store in Market street, and during a conversation, which ended in a quarrel and in an assault, he received a blow on his head from a hatchet in the hands of Charles Hoffman, which cut through his hat into his head. On cross-examination witness denied having been the first to make the assault.

Other witnesses testified to the same state of facts. The defense endeavored to prove that Mr. Linder made the assault on Hoffman, that no hatchet was used, and that Hoffman acted entirely in self-defense. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of assault and battery, but not with intent to kill.

THE HOP AT CONGRESS HALL, CAPE ISLAND.—On Saturday the trains running to Cape Island were crowded to excess with those who were anxious to escape for a few days from the hot and burning city of Philadelphia. Over one thousand people were landed at the Excursion House, the majority of whom quartered themselves at Congress Hall and the Columbia House. On Saturday night "General" Mark Hasler marshalled his musical forces together in the dining-room of Congress Hall, and then gave the first grand hop of the season. The room was filled with the youth and beauty of the island, and so dense was the crowd that many were compelled to take standing positions at the numerous windows of the ball-room. From 9 to 10 there was a promenade concert, and from 10 to 12 the regular hop took place. The price of admission was fixed at fifty cents, and the affair was a perfect success.

INGRATITUDE.—On Saturday a gentleman in a great hurry rushed into the West Philadelphia depot of the New York Railroad, and while making preparations to take the train, deposited on one of the seats a bundle. In quite as great a hurry as he came in, he went out, and after he had gone the lady in charge of the room took the bundle which he had left in his haste, and put it aside, in case he should return. Some time elapsed before the man again appeared, and when he did so he was in a very excited condition. On inquiring if such a package had been found lying about the room, the bundle was placed in the custody of its owner. Then, to the astonishment of all around, he informed them that the bundle contained $22,500 in United States bonds and two very valuable silk dresses. The bonds and the silk were coolly tucked away under the gentleman's arm, and he left the scene to take the cars, without even so much as thanking the lady who had preserved the treasure for him.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—This pleasant place of amusement still remains open, affording our citizens an opportunity of witnessing a first-class performance where the heat of the street fails to reach them. To-night Mr. William Carlton, the great Irish comedian and vocalist, will make his entree on the "American" Boards. He comes well recommended. An entirely new farce, founded on the late *dark spell*, entitled *Philadelphia by Gas Light*, will also be produced, with Lover's extravaganza of the *Hoppy Man*. By particular request the *Devil's Auction* will hold the boards one week longer, with Mad'lles Rosa Stockley, Boquet, the Wesner sisters, and all the favorites in the cast.

RECORDER'S CASES.—Isaac Fordham was committed by Recorder Givin for stealing a ham from the store of Wm. Wilson, No. 106 Market street. He took the ham from a peg at the door, placed it in his basket and walked off. He has just served out a term of eighteen months for stealing clothes from Rockhill & Wilson, at the fire at their store.

Michael Derles and George Price were arrested for stealing a valise which a lady from Pittsgrove, N. J., had given them to hold. The valise was recovered and the boys arrested.

THE READING SÆNGERFEST.—To-day the Sængerfest given by the German Singing Societies of Reading, commences, and will be participated in by delegations from all parts of the States. The six societies of this city who signified their intention of participating, will leave for the above city this afternoon. They will be accompanied by a full band of music, and will be received by the German associations of Reading. The Sængerfest will continue for four days.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—James Graham was before Alderman Jones, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, and was held in $2500 bail to answer. Detective Stevens worked the case up.

Michael and Ellen Dunn were charged with 1 reeny of a watch and chain from A. B. Warden, at Fifth and Chesnut street, and they were held in $2000 bail to answer.

ROBBERY.—On Friday night robbers entered the residence of Adam Haubert, Foulkrod and Franklin streets, Frankford, and robbed it of a gold watch valued at $100, and $85 in money. They effected an entrance by means of a ladder which they placed against the second story window. Mr. Haubert is under the impression that chloroform had been administered to him by the thieves.

A STEAM TUG SUNK.—About 4 o'clock this morning, the steam tug Levy, while lying in the Schuylkill below the Wire Bridge, was sunk. It seems that she was tied to the wharf, and the bow was forced under the pier. She could not be extricated, and as the tide rose, filled with water. The crew all escaped.

DROWNED.—About 10 o'clock on Saturday night, Albert Saupee, aged 21 years, residing No. 507 North Thirteenth street, went into bathe with a friend, in the Delaware, off Federal street, at Camden, and getting beyond his depth was drowned. The body was recovered yesterday morning, and taken to its late residence.

ANOTHER DROWNING CASE.—Matthew Lanahan fell overboard at Race street wharf, on Saturday night, and was drowned. The body was recovered yesterday and an inquest was held by Coroner Daniels.

DEATH OF AN INSANE MAN.—This morning a young man, an inmate of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the insane, jumped from the porch and was killed. Coroner Daniels held an inquest.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The spice mills of Millette & Co. were slightly damaged by fire at 7 o'clock this morning.

IN TOWN.—The famous tragedienne, Miss Charlotte Cushman, is at present in the city, the guest of Gibson Peacock, Esq.

FINE STATIONERY, CABD ENGRAVING and Card Plate Printing in every variety,
DREKA,
No. 1032 CHESNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Another Veto Expected—Sherman's Funding Bill a Failure—The Question of Adjournment.

Vinnie Ream in Her Studio Again.

The War in Paraguay—Diplomatic Dispute Between the American and Brazilian Ministers.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Another Veto Expected.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The tax bill which was sent to the President last week has not yet been signed, and fears are entertained that he will veto it, owing to certain provisions which it contains that are claimed to be unconstitutional by the President.

The Adjournment Question.

Sothern members and Senators are urging Congress not to adjourn, but to take a recess until October. Members from the West and middle States think it bad policy to adopt this course, and they fear that it would have a bad effect upon the elections in their section. It is extremely doubtful if Congress will consent to anything except the regular adjournment.

The Senate Judiciary Committee

Do not look with favor upon Sherman's proposition to adopt legislation with regard to the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. The Chairman and a majority of the Committee hold that such legislation is useless, as the law make it the duty of the Secretary of State to proclaim its adoption.

The Reconstruction Committee

this morning instructed Judge Bingham to offer a resolution calling upon the President to furnish the House the official vote of the election in Mississippi. No action will be taken on the case until it is received.

Vinnie Ream.

The House, by a large vote passed Thad. Stevens' resolution restoring Vinnie Ream to her studio in the capital. The opposition to it was very bitter, but so weak that it could not get the ayes and noes, nor even tellers. Thad. Stevens made a short speech which created much amusement.

Sherman's Funding Bill.

An effort will be made in the House to-day to lay Sherman's funding bill on the table. Many members are satisfied that the bill, even if passed in its present shape, would be useless, and would do more harm than good. Senator Sherman, who has been strenuous in pressing the measure, thinks its chances are now very doubtful, and he has virtually abandoned it.

From South America.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Arrived, steamship South America, from Rio, bringing advices to June 25. Brazil is still sending troops to Paraguay. The total number sent since the commencement is 84,219. The force, by last army returns of corps, at Humaita is 43,000. There are some sporadic cases of cholera at Nictiany, and measures are being taken to prevent its spread.

The British ship Emilia arrived from England with twelve iron steam launches, ordered by the Government for Amazon. They are small screw vessels, 50 feet long, 3 feet draft, with a pivot gun.

The coffee crop is large, but, through maturing too early, a fourth part was lost in the heavy rains.

There is a diplomatic conflict between Caxias and Mr. Washburn, American Minister, because the former refused to allow the United States gunboat Washington to pass up. The dispute has been transferred to Rio for settlement.

It is thought that the Presidential election case of the Argentine republic will revert to Congress, as no one appears likely to have obtained a legal majority of votes.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The London "Times" on American Finances.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 20.—The *Times* of this morning has a leading editorial on the finances of the United States. The article closes as follows:—

"The true interest of the United States Government lies in its honor and right. Heavy as taxes generally are, it is immensely better that everything should be taxed than to repudiate the terms upon which the national debt was created."

It is announced that Farragut will visit Greece at an early day.

A Chivalrous Punishment.

A NEGRO PRISONER BURNED TO DEATH IN GEORGIA

The Savannah *Republican* of the 11th instant has the following:—

The readers of the *Republican* will remember that some time during the week before last we published an account of an atrocious murder committed in Irwin county—two brothers, Daniel and James Lake, being the victims, and a negro named Joshua Williams, the murderer. Williams, after committing the deed, fled, and a reward of two hundred dollars was offered for his capture. On last Saturday week he was captured in Hawkinsville by some citizens, and conveyed to Irwin county, where a magistrate committed him to jail at Irwinton. He acknowledged to some persons of his own color that he killed the two young men.

By a person from that section we learn that on the Monday night succeeding his commitment to jail, that building was burned, and Williams, the murderer, perished in the flames. It was a frame structure, and some distance from any other building in the village (which only contains two or three houses). It has heretofore only been used for the confinement of persons arrested for minor offenses; and the cus om has always been to send persons charged with capital offenses to Albany, and sometimes to this city. The jailor lives about a mile from the jail, and it has ever been left unguarded during the night time.

Upon the night in question the few persons living in the village discovered it to be on fire. It was built of wood, and, being old, burned with fierce rapidity. Nothing could be done to save it, and in a short time it was totally destroyed. The charred remains of the negro Williams were found among the ruins.

The jail was evidently set on fire, but by whom remains a mystery. Whether it was done by friends of the prisoner to effect his release, and the flames cut off his escape and prevented them from reaching him, or whether it was done by some person in revenge for his crime, can only be conjectured. There is no person in the vicinity upon whom any suspicion rests, and the whole affair is surrounded in mystery. It was a terrible retribution for a fearful crime.

FOURTH EDITION

ANOTHER VETO.

The President Returns the Electoral College Bill.

The Senate Repasses it by a Vote of 35 to 8.

MORE NOMINATIONS.

For Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Edmund Cooper. The Foreign Ministers—J. L. Dawson for Russia—W. M. Watts for Austria—General McClernand for Mexico.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

Presidential Nominations.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:—

Edmund Cooper, of Tennessee, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, to be Minister to Russia.

W. W. Watts, of Pennsylvania, to be Minister to Austria.

General John A. McClernand to be Minister to Mexico.

General W. S. Rosecrans to be Minister to Spain.

C. C. Cox, of Maryland, to be Commissioner of Pensions.

Judge Foote, of New York, to be Commissioner of Patents.

W. P. Wells, of Michigan, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The Senate Rides Over the Veto.

Immediately after the reading of the President's message, vetoing the Electoral College bill, the Senate repassed the bill over the veto by a vote of 35 to 8.

The Carolina Delegations.

Israel G. Lash, member of the House of Representatives, from North Carolina, who was supposed to be lost, turned up to-day, and was sworn in. This completes the North Carolina delegation in the House. C. C. Bowen, of South Carolina was also sworn in. One other member from that State remains to be admitted. He participated in the Rebellion, and will have to have his political disabilities remedied before he can be sworn in.

The Electoral College Bill Vetoed.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The President to-day sent the following message to the Senate:—

To the Senate of the United States.—I have given to the joint resolution, entitled "A resolution excluding from the Electoral College the votes of States lately in Rebellion, which shall not have been reorganized," as careful an examination as I have been able to bestow upon the subject during the few days that have intervened since the measure was submitted for my approval. Feeling constrained to withhold my assent, I herewith return the resolution to the Senate, in which House it originated, with a brief statement of the reasons which have induced my action.

This joint resolution is based upon the assumption that some of the States whose people were lately in Rebellion are not now entitled to "representation in Congress and to participate in the election of President and Vice-President of the United States. Having heretofore had occasion to give in detail my reasons for dissenting from this view, it is not necessary at this time to repeat them. It is sufficient to state that I continue strong in my conviction; that the acts of secession by which a number of the States sought to dissolve their connection with the other States, and to subvert the Union, being unauthorized by the Constitution and in direct violation thereof, were from the beginning absolutely null and void.

It follows, necessarily, that when the Rebellion terminated, the several States which had attempted to secede continued to be States in the Union, and all that was required to enable them to resume their relations to the Union was that they should adopt measures necessary to their practical restoration as States. Such measures were adopted, and the legitimate result was that those States, having conformed to all the requirements of the Constitution, resumed their former relations, and became entitled to the exercise of all the rights guaranteed to them by its provisions.

The joint resolution under consideration, however, seems to assume that by the insurrectionary acts of their respective inhabitants these States forfeited their rights as such, and can never again exercise them except upon readmission into the Union on the terms presented by Congress. If this position be correct it follows that they are taken out of the Union by virtue of their acts of secession, and hence that the war waged upon them was illegal and unconstitutional. We would thus be placed in the inconsistent attitude that while the war was commenced and carried on on the distinct ground that the Southern States, being component parts of the Union, were in rebellion against the lawful authority of the United States, upon its termination, we resort to a policy of reconstruction, which assumes that it was in fact a rebellion, but that the war was waged for the conquest of territories assumed to be out of the Constitutional Union.

The mode and manner in receiving and counting the electoral votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, are in plain and simple terms, prescribed by the Constitution.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Mr. Van Winkle called up the bill relative to pensions, which was passed. Among other provisions, it construes the Pension laws to give preference for pensions to representatives of deceased and unmarried soldiers and sailors in the following order:—First, mother; second, father; third, orphan brothers and sisters. It authorizes pensions to those disabled in time of peace while in the service. Inmates of charitable institutions are not debarred from receiving pensions.

Mr. Drake offered the following:—

Resolved, That rule thirty-eight be amended by adding thereto the following:—"Treaties with Indian tribes or parts of tribes shall be considered in open session." Laid over.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.) called up the resolution authorizing the printing of 20,000 additional copies of the Agricultural Report, which was passed.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.), from the Finance Committee, reported favorably a joint resolution in reference to the settlement of certain accounts of John A. Dix, Richard M. Blatchford, and George Opdyke.

The bill concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign States was taken up at the expiration of the morning hour.

The question was on the amendment of Mr. Conness, to strike out the clause authorizing the President to make reprisals by the suspension of commercial relations.

FIFTH EDITION

THE VETO.

Continuation of the President's Message on the Electoral College Bill.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Veto Message.

Continued from our Fourth Edition.

That instrument imperatively requires that the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. Congress has, therefore, no power under the Constitution to revise the electoral votes or to reject them.

The whole power is exhausted when, in the presence of the two Houses, the votes are counted and the result declared; for in this respect, the powers and duties of the President of the State are, under the Constitution, partly ministerial. When, therefore, the joint resolution declares that no electoral votes shall be received or counted from States that, since March 4, 1867, "have not adopted a constitution of State government, under which a State government shall have been organized," a power is assumed which is no where delegated to the Congress, unless upon the assumption that the State governments organized prior to March 4, 1867, were illegal and void.

The joint resolution, by implication at least, concedes that these States were States by virtue of their organization prior to March 4, 1867, but denies to them the right to vote on the election of President and Vice-President of the United States. It follows either that this assumption of power is wholly unauthorized by the Constitution, or that the States so excluded from voting were out of the Union by reason of the Rebellion, and have never been legitimately restored. Being fully satisfied that they were never out of the Union, and that their relations thereto have been legally and constitutionally restored, I am forced to the conclusion that the joint resolution which deprives them of the right to have their votes for President and Vice-President received and counted, is in conflict with the Constitution, and that Congress has no more power to reject their votes than that of the States which have been uniformly loyal to the Federal Union.

It is worthy of remark, that if the States whose inhabitants were recently in rebellion were legally and constitutionally organized, and restored to their rights, prior to March 4, 1867, as I am satisfied they were, the only legitimate authority under the election for President and Vice-President held therein, must be derived from the Governments instituted before that period, and it clearly follows that all State Governments organized in those States under acts of Congress for that purpose, and under military control, are illegitimate and of no validity whatever, and in that view the votes cast in those States for President and Vice President, in pursuance of acts passed since March 4, 1867, and in obedience to the so-called Reconstruction acts of Congress, cannot be legally received and counted, while the only votes in those States that can be legally cast and counted will be those cast in pursuance of the laws in force in the several States prior to the legislation by Congress upon the subject of reconstruction.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

House of Representatives.

Under the regular call of States for bills, the following were introduced, read twice and referred:

By Mr. Taber (N. Y.) for heating and ventilating the hall of the House. To a select committee of five.

By Mr. Jones (N. C.) extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to the loyal citizens of North Carolina. To the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Hopkins (Wis.) authorizing the Congressional printer to print the land office circulars in the German language for distribution in Europe. To Committee on Printing.

By Mr. Mallory (Oregon), extending the act of the 17th of July, 1854, for the payment of the expense of the Rogue River Indian war to two companies of Oregon volunteers. To Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Cavanaugh (Montana), for a commission to examine claims of Montana for volunteers during the late Indian war. To Committee on Claims.

By Mr. Hill (N. J.) to furnish cannon for a soldiers' monument. To Committee on Military Affairs.

The call of States for bills being completed, the Speaker proceeded to call the States for resolutions, under which bills could be introduced and put on their passage.

Mr. Hopkins introduced a bill relating to lands in aid of the West Wisconsin Railroad Company, and moved the previous question on its passage.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Eldridge (Wis.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to prisoners in confinement at the Dry Tortugas, Atlanta, and Charleston under sentence of Military Commissions.

Mr. Scofield (Pa.) objected to the resolution being considered to-day, and thereupon Mr. Eldridge withdrew it.

Ship News.

BOSTON, July 20.—A letter has been received here stating that Captain McClure, and the missing boat's crew of the ship Living Age, which was burned at sea, had arrived safely at Point de Galle. They landed at the Maldive Islands, where they were kindly treated by the natives.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 108; Reading, —; Canton Company, 46¾; Erie, 68¼; Cleveland and Toledo 102½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 116; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 92¾; New York Central, 134½; Illinois Central, 152½; Cumberland preferred, 39; Virginia 6s, 53½; Missouri 6s, 91; Hudson River, 138. U. S. 5-20s, 1862 114¾; do, 1864, 111¼; do, 1865, 112¾; new issue, 109¾; 10 40s, 108¾. Gold, 143¾. Money unchanged. Exchange, 110½.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—Cotton dull and nominal at 32c. Flour steady and nominal. Wheat steady; prime red $2 25. Corn firm and scarce; white $1 16; yellow $1 18. Oats steady; old 85@90c; new 70@80c. Pork quiet; mess $28. Bacon quiet; rib sides 16½c, clear do. 18½@19c., shoulders 14@14½c., hams 21@22c. Lard quiet at 18.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Cotton quiet at 31¾@32c. Flour dull, and declined 10 cents. State $6 25@9; Ohio, $8 10@12 50; Western, $6 75@9 75; Southern, $8 20@14 60; California, $9 75@9 25. Wheat firmer for winter; dull for spring. Corn dull at $1 06@1 08. Oats advanced 1@2 cents. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $28. Lard 17¼@17¾.

New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	134½	Onio, and N. W. prf.	83¼
N. Y. and E. R.	68½	Chi. and R. I. R.	107½
Phil. and Rea. R.	95½	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	116¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91¾	Gold	143¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87¾		
Chi. and N. W. com.	83¾		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 20

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

27 sh	C & Am.	4d. 13	25 sh	Penna R.	rec. 52¾
100 sh	Read R.	b30. 47 56	28	do.	rec. 52¾
9 sh	Leh V R.	c. 54½	74	do.	c. rec. 52¾
10 sh	Minehill	s5. 56¾	115	do.	52¾
2 sh	Penna R.	52¾	100	do.	b30. 52¾

SECOND BOARD.

$100	City 6s, New	102½	6 sh	Read R.	1s. 47½
$400	do. New	103¼	5	do.	1rf. 47½
$2800	Read 6s '70	104	500	do.	s5. 47¾
$1000	Read 6s '44-80	93	300	do.	1s. 47¾
$6000	W Jersey 6s	1s. 91	26 sh	Penna R.	1s. 52¾
100 sh	Cata Prf	53½	200	do.	rec. 52¾
46 sh	Norris'n	68	16 sh	Leh V R	64½
5	do.	68	700 sh	Big Mount	5¾